ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S

COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,265—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1898. [TEN PAGES.]

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Largest Sale in the World.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. Jephson	9th "
* CLYDE	4196	E. H. Gordon	16th "
B.M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	F. Cole	23rd "
* SHANNON	4189	J. R. Lendon	30th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	14th "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	21st "
† SHANNON	4189	J. R. Lendon	28th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	4th June.
† CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	11th "
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	18th "
† SHANNON	4189	J. R Lendon	25th "
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. Jephson	2nd July.
† CLYDE	4099	E. Gordon	9th "
B.M.L EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
† SHANNON	4189	J. R. Lendon	23rd "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th "

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1898.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER.

THE S. S. "THAMES," will SAIL as an Extra Steamer, for LONDON, calling at MARSEILLES, on FRIDAY, 29th April, at 5 P.M.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,213	1st April 1898.
IMPERATOR	T. Nicolich	4,119	1st May 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis	4,235	12th April 1898.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,253	12th May 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on or the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1160	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching.	4 409	21st April.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 26, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarelo.	3,835	31st March 1898

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 185.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
[illegible] Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months [illegible] nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
[illegible]ers have the option of going via Venice and Return-[illegible]noa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at [illegible]uming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay [illegible]ly and Daily Local Lines.
[illegible] Return Tickets to London on Application.
[illegible]HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the [illegible]ssage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
[illegible]stone Circle, Bombay, March, 10 1898

[illegible] PASSAGE HOME.
[illegible]NIE HAVRAISE.
[illegible] NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.
[illegible] E FIRST CLASS new [illegible] steamer "ILE DE LA REUNION," [illegible]ns, will be despatched from here [illegible]he FIRST WEEK in MAY to be [illegible]mer about the end of MAY.
[illegible]N ..... 225.
For further particulars apply to—
[illegible]S MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Agents.

GRIN[illegible] GROOM & CO., [illegible]OMBAY.
GRINDLAY [illegible] CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 1st April, 1898, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 29th March, 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on 31st March, at 10 a.m.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 2nd April, 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Jask, Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 20th April, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 31st March, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 9th April, 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mozambique, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 26th March, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
OCEANIEN	4,949	Schmitz	12th April, 1898.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbenge	10th May 1898
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	7th June 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
LAOS	6,000	Flanolin	7th April.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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3rd Oriental Bank Buildings, 9f, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 3.
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

FILTERS !

FILTERS ! !

CHEAVIN'S NEW MICROBE-PROOF FILTERS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
1½ Gallon 4 tubes	22 0	24 8
2½ ,, 5 ,,	30 0	33 8
3½ ,, 6 ,,	40 0	45 0

MICROBE-PROOF PRESSURE FILTERS.

CHEAVIN'S IDIOCATARTES' FILTER.

Capacity from one to six gallons.
Price Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 40-0 Cash.

DOULTON'S MANGANOUS CARBON FILTER.

Capacity from half to four gallons.
Price Rs. 8-0 to Rs. 22-8 Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS

PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.

FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	39 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 9	44 9	53 5	44 10	53 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

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Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

DO NOT SMOKE

BAHADUR CIGARS

UNLESS YOU WANT

"THE BEST."

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

BUT WHY SUFFER

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

WITH COUGH AND COLD!

THE "PREMIER" HELICAL "POLO" BICYCLES ARE NOW ON VIEW AT MARCKS AND CO.S

BOMBAY.

MURKIMAR PILLS.

Antiseptic, Prophylactic, and Preventive. Employed as a Perfect Safeguard against the attacks of PLAGUE, Malaria, Typhoid Fevers, and Cholera. Per box Ans. 4 only.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands,

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF WINES, STORES AND GENERAL GOODS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF SPAIN.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMER "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE

AWAITS YOU if you have never used

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR

THE FINEST TONIC EVER PRODUCED

And one which is FAST GAINING THE PREMIER PLACE over all its competitors. A FINE COMBINATION of Stimulant and Nerve restoring drugs of most powerful character. TAKES IMMEDIATE EFFECT in cases of nervous waste exhaustion from overwork, worry, etc., and affords great benefit to CONVALESCENTS at every stage. It is equally useful as a PREVENTITIVE if TAKEN when the PRELIMINARY signs of a breakdown ARE OBSERVED.

Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE AND THE SKIN WITHOUT BLEMISH BY A DAILY DRAUGHT OF

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT,

A HARMLESS BEVERAGE for household use SLIGHTLY APERIENT in FULL DOSES. It EXERCISES a REMARKABLE effect in removing Pimples, Spots, and Blemishes from the Skin, leaving it smooth and DELICATE, clearing the

COMPLEXION

and giving it healthy colour or tone.

THIS SALT is one of the best Saline Draughts on the market, and being always freshly made, it is much superior and more active than IMPORTED BRANDS.

Re. 1-4 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co.'s BACTERIOLOGICAL SUPPLY LABORATORY

is fitted up with the very latest improvements, and is under the personal supervision of an

ENGLISH CHEMIST.

AGAR-AGAR TUBES :

GELATINE TUBES :

And other Media as prescribed by Professors Koch, Gunther, Haffkine, and Hankin.

The Government Plague Research Committee, The German, Austrian, and Italian Plague Commissions, &c.

TUBES CAN BE PREPARED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Price 4 annas per Tube, in quantities of not less than 50.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.

All early applicants will receive A

COLORED PORTRAIT ON GOLD MOUNT OF

H. M. THE QUEEN

by sending Rs. 2-4-0 for a bottle of

"BEEHIVE BRANDY"

To any Wine Merchant in Bombay.

NEW SILK TIES "for tying a bow." Bright stylish checks and other new designs. A large assortment just to hand. Re. 1-8 each. 3 for Rs. 4-4—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES

AT THE SECRETARIAT.

BY KIND PERMISSION OF

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

OPEN DAILY

FROM 8 A.M., TO 8 P.M.

MILITARY BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

ADMISSION REDUCED TO Eight Annas.

CHILDREN, Four Annas.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED, will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, 31st instant, that day being a holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RECEIVERS APPOINTED by Court in C. S. Nos. 14 and 15 of 1897, on the file of the District Judge at Mysore are selling the properties belonging to Devaparthiva Raja Bahadur in the Fort, Mysore, by Public Auction commencing from Sunday, the 17th of April, 1898, at 11 A.M. They consist of valuable jewels set with precious stones, gold and silver Jewellery and valuable Cloths. The highest bidder is required to pay the full amount at once; in default the lot will be put up to auction again and the defaulter will be held answerable for any deficiency in the realization.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

WANTED, by the Karachi Municipality, a MEDICAL GRADUATE [L. M. and S.], for the BACHUBAI EDULJI DINSHAW HOSPITAL, Keamari.

Salary Rupees [100] per mensem with free quarters. Applications with testimonials will be received by the Undersigned not later than the 15th April, 1898.

By Order,

J. FORREST BRUNTON, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.,
Secretary and Acting Engineer, Karachi Municipality.
Karachi, 24th March, 1898.

MATHERAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

A SERIOUS FIRE RESULTING in great loss of property having occurred at Matheran on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., it has been PROPOSED that the balance which remains in the hands of the undersigned should be devoted towards the relief of the sufferers. I hereby intimate to the Subscribers that I shall proceed by the sanction of the Committee to pay the amount to the Treasurers appointed at a Meeting held at Matheran on the 26th inst. for the relief of sufferers by the late fire.

Any Subscriber having objection to this is invited to intimate the same to me within eight days from this date, after which I shall consider that I have been empowered to hand over the amount as above described.

By Order of the Committee,

FRAMJI C. MEHTA,
Hon. Secy. & Treasurer, Matheran Famine Relief Fund.
Matheran, 27th March, 1898.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GENERAL HENRY BEVILLE, C. B., DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claims against the Estate of the late General HENRY BEVILLE, C. B., deceased, who died at Exeter in the County of Devon, England, on or about the 12th day of June, 1897, and Letters of Administration [with will annexed] to whose Estate having effect throughout British India were granted on the 24th day of March 1898 to VERNON BARTLEVANY FITZHOTOR BAYLEY Esquire of No. 30 Esplanade Road Bombay Solicitor are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administrator at the office of the undersigned his Attorneys within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the undersigned the Attorneys of the said Administrator.—Dated this 28th day of March 1898.

CRAWFORD, BURDER, BAYLEY AND DUNLOP,
Administrator's Attorneys, 30, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

BY order of H. E. the Minister to H. H. the Nizam's Government, contained in the Rubkar of the Board of Revenue, No. 435, dated 15th Farvardi 1307 Fasli. Notice is hereby given to the Public that after a month and a-half from this date, i.e., the 22nd Khurdad 1307 F., corresponding with 26th April, 1898, the CUSTOM HOUSES at MOMNABAD and HINGOLI CANTONMENTS will be CLOSED, and the DUTIES on all IMPORTS which are at present collected in these Cantonments will after the expiration of the above period be levied on the Import and Export of Goods at the frontier Custom Nakas in accordance with the rules and regulations now in force at the other Frontier Nakas of His Highness' Dominions Hyderabad [Deccan].

IMAD NAWAZ JUNG,
Commissioner of Customs.

Dated 11th March, 1898.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
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EURASIAN & ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION
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ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
ON
MONDAY, 28TH MARCH, 1898,
AT 8-45 P.M.
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INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby that given on and after SATURDAY, the 26th March, 1898, the SAUGOR-DAMOH SECTION of this Railway will be OPENED for all descriptions of Traffic.

From that date, the following will be the timing of the Train between BINA and DAMOH:—

Dist. from Bina.	DOWN. Stations.	H	M	Dist. from Damoh.	UP. Stations.	H	M
..	Bina ..... Dep	20	0	...	Damoh ..... Dep	5	0
14	Khorai ..... Arr	20	40	8	Aslana ..... Dep	5	28
	Dep	20	48		Arr	5	58
25	Mundra ..... Arr	21	33	17	Pathari ..... Dep	6	1
	Dep	21	43		Arr	6	38
35	Nareoli ..... Dep	22	13	25	Ganeshgunj.. Dep	6	38
47	Saugor ..... Arr	23	0	39	Lidhora Khurd ..... Arr	7	28
					Dep	7	30
47	Saugor ..... Dep	6	50	48	Saugor ..... Arr	8	0
56	Lidhora Khurd ..... Arr	7	26				
	Dep	7	32	48	Saugor ..... Dep	8	15
70	Ganeshgunj.. Arr	8	29	60	Nareoli ..... Arr	8	46
	Dep	8	39		Dep	8	48
78	Pathari ..... Arr	9	11	70	Mundra ..... Arr	9	15
	Dep	9	15		Dep	9	23
87	Aslana ..... Arr	9	50	81	Khorai ..... Arr	9	54
	Dep	9	52		Dep	9	59
95	Damoh ..... Arr	10	25	95	Bina ..... Arr	10	35

The timing given in the Sheet Time Table issued under date the 30th of November, 1897, for the Bina-Saugor Branch Up and Down Mixed Train is hereby cancelled.

For future particulars, see the Coaching Traffic Book, containing the General Rules, Fares, &c., for the conveyance of Passengers, Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages and other description of Coaching Traffic. Also the Goods Tariff Book containing the General Classification and Rates for Goods, published by the Indian Midland Railway Company.

W. B. WRIGHT,
General Traffic Manager.

Jhansi, 24th March, 1898.

MENISTS SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
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Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuler Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.

No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

EK DAM RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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WANTED, a competent ACCOUNTANT, for the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mill Co., Ld., 21 and 21 A, Esplanade Road. Apply personally or by letter between 2 and 3 P.M.

WANTED, a MANAGING CLERK, to assist a Solicitor, in good practice in Madras, with prospect of Partnership. Apply stating salary required to "ALPHA," care of this paper.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide permanent enlargements from any size of photograph however old and faded to Life size most artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

TO LET at ANDHERI, from 1st April, a Commodious Furnished BUNGALOW, in a large Compound, only 7 minutes walk from the Andheri Station, at present in the occupation of F. J. A. Hill, Esq. Apply "M. C. M.," care of this paper.

REAL ALUMINIUM and CANADIAN GOLD CHAINS for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Tassels and without Tassels, Rs. 3 to Rs. 10. Chains not approved can be exchanged.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Milliners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN." a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET, at Clifton, from the end of April, for six or twelve months, 3½ guineas a week. Full particulars and photo at Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON'S OFFICE, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 23rd Oct., W. Memo. No. 1736—33 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

FURNITURE of high class workmanship and moderation in price, latest illustrated Sheets free on application.—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA." care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY

BY

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NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 31st March, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

THE busy Season having set in, this Bank is again prepared to RECEIVE DEPOSITS for 3, and 4 months on terms to be learned on application.

By Order,

C. BERESFORD,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the AGENT at his Office, Victoria Terminus Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on THURSDAY, 14th April, for the supply of

130 TONS OF 1 INCH TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

2. Tenders must be made on the Company's form, which can be obtained from the Undersigned, together with specifications and particulars of delivery.

3. Accompanying the Tender, but separately, Rs. 1,000 must be sent in as security for due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th March, 1898.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

SCRAP W. I. WARREN GIRDER BRIDGEWORK.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Storekeeper at his Office Parel, Bombay, up to 12 o'clock, Madras time, on TUESDAY, 12th April, for the purchase of the whole or any quantity up to 6-30 tons more or less, of Scrap W. I. pieces of Warren Girders, now lying at Bhaynder Station, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Form of Tender with terms of Contract can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, which should be sent in with a deposit of Rupees 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Ag. Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 17th March, 1898.

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 15,35,485

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for Short Term Deposits.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay, the 1st July 1897.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoor, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES.
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE, PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....,, 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND .....,, 6,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
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Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
G. R. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. R. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED

£12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

| Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occ

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 10 p. c.	
INDIAN B.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	1 bon. }	1,255
Bank of Bombay	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,190
Bank of Baroda	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,170
Commercial & Ld.	{ 10,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	{ 10 p.c.	118
EXCHANGE BKS.					
Asiatic	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29¼
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	285

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Adv.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	580
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70	1,660
China Mills Co, Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	805
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	980
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Cunaghi Mills	800	500	500	25	70?xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	550
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	625
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,020
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40	520
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing					
DO., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	3,100	500	50	dvd 25	545xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	570
Hindusan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	565
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	685xd
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,000
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	480
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	1,010
Indo-China Manufactur ing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	64xd
Jaffer Alli & Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jewraj Balloo.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	217½
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	760
Khandesh	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	820
Khatao Manekjunjee	400	250	250	Nil	950
Kohinoor	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	675
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	222xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,040
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,350
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,430
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	102 1-2
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2060
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	[illegible] s. 20	400
Oriental	5,722	625	dvd Rs.20		330
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,300
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	850
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	2040
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	2025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	25	330
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dv.Rs.15	640
Swan[illegible]	3,20	50	5 0	dvdRs.10	580
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	600nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	660
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	256
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	...

PRESS COMPANIES

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	11?5
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	20	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	125
Bruuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	155
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Export	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs80	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	145
Khandesh	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	55	70
Mercantile	000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs20	347½
Munmar M	00	250	a.	15	2?5
New Berar	00	500	00	dvd Rs45	550
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd 164	161½
Prince of Wales	100	600	0	20	400xd
Rabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	375
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Surat	400	2,000	750	50	490
Swadeshi Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Tarapur City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
[illegible]		000	10	dvd Rs65	1,068

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
[illegible]	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	205
[illegible]	500	50	50	12	45
[illegible]	5,000	100	100	12	145
[illegible]	00	2,500	1,500	300	6,000xd
[illegible]		375	625	75	1,815xd
[illegible]		100	100	dvd 8	57
[illegible]		500	500	5-pr. ct	500
[illegible]		500	500	50	1,200
[illegible]		500	500	5-pr ct.	205
[illegible]		200	200	dvd Rs10	235
[illegible]		250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
[illegible]		500	50	...	52
[illegible]			10	10 pr. ct.	18
John [illegible] & Co.		100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,00	200	175	21	352
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	150
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	140
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	74
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	460
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	494
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,045
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	...	157
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	3 28

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-6
China Leaf	,,	24-4
Pakin, bar Gold, old	,,	24-5
Do. do., new	,,	24-8
Australian, bar Gold 19/6	,,	24-3
Bombay bar Gold	,,	24-4
Sovereigns	,,	15-4
Do. Dragons	,,	15-5
Bar Silver 17	,,	70-12
Do. 17½	,,	70-14

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 58m. Sun sets, 6h. 13m. High water, 2-5m., 2-11a. Low water, 8-11m., 8-41a.

Bombay Legislative Council, Durbar Room, Town Hall, 11 a.m.

Municipal Corporation, special meeting, 3-30 p.m.

Prize-distribution, Byculla Schools, 5 p.m.

Annual meeting, Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Novelty Theatre, H. E. the Governor presiding, 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Secretariat, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India, annual general meeting, Town Hall, 8-45 p.m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Muscat, Bunder Abbas' Linga, and Bahrein, per extra s. s. Kangra, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-day.

A MISSING GIRL.—Mrs. G. Cooke, residing at Stone Bunder, has reported to the police that her daughter, Josephine, aged fourteen years, left home on the evening of Tuesday last, and has not since returned. The girl ran away from home a short time back and was absent for three days.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.—With effect from Friday, the 1st of April, and until further orders, the Tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be altered to Rs. 3 per word, via Suez or Teheran, and 5 annas a word less via Turkey. Two annas a word to be added from offices in Burma. Complete revised tariff to all other places will shortly be issued.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 25th Bombay Rifles will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

Quadrille	La Mascott ..... Godfrey
Overture	Sommernachtstraum ..... Suppe
Valse	Habanera ..... Karekaps
Intermezzo	Shadowlana ..... Coot
Selection	Der Betel Student ..... Strauss
Valse	Our Colonies ..... Roeder

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT AT SOORTI MOHALLA.—Mahomedbux Rahimbux, a Mahomedan, residing on the first floor of house in Soorti Mohalla, reported to the police, on Friday afternoon, that some time during the previous night someone entered his bed-room and stole a sudria, containing a gold watch, with a gold chain attached, three currency notes for Rs. 10 each, a small gold locket, and Rs. 9 in cash, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 254.

A GROUP PHOTO OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS.—Mr. K. M. Shroff, Municipal councillor and a member of the Standing Committee, has issued a circular letter to the other members of the Corporation, enquiring whether they would join a sitting at which it is proposed to take a group photo of members of the Corporation before the end of this month. Mr. Shroff states that the President, Sir George Cotton, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra, and many other members have already signified their intention to join the sitting.

COLLAPSE OF A STABLE ROOF.—On Friday evening, the roof of an old dilapidated stable, situated in the compound of Amirchund Pansilal, at Ridge Road, fell in. There were at the time of the accident three horses in the stable, and though the roof fell on the top of these animals, they escaped practically unhurt. The information of the occurrence was given to the engineering department of the Bombay Municipality. The owner states that no damage has been done by the collapse, as the stable was in a dilapidated condition and he intended pulling it down.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—The annual general meeting of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals will be held, this evening, at 5-30, at the Novelty Theatre, H. E. the Governor presiding. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton, president of the society, will move the adoption of the report, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade will propose that the best thanks of the society be tendered to the native grain, seed, and cotton merchants and to native mill-owners for their very liberal contributions towards the support of the hospital for animals.

PHILANTHROPY OF MR. NOWROJI MANECKJI WADIA, C.I.E.—The "Boletim Official" of the 15th instant bestows praise, on the report of the Governor of the District of Damaun, upon Mr. Nowroji Manekji Wadia, of Bombay, for his assistance in donations of money and articles for the benefit of the numerous poor families of the district during the invasion of bubonic plague during the past and present years, practically making a meritorious act of philanthropy and generosity. Mr. Wadia, during the months of July, August, September and October, supplied the poor Parsee families of Damaun with brown rice and opened a shop for the sale of same at reduced prices to Parsees. He supplied food and blankets to many poor families of villages of the Nagar Haveli district, and hence this official recognition of his assistance.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at Sopari Baugh Road, touching the death of Balla Gunnoo, a Hindu, aged twenty-five years, residing with his uncle, who is a cart-driver, employed in the service of Mr. Dadabhoy, Dhunjibhoy, of Chamar Baugh. The deceased had been for the past three months suffering from a disease, which, despite the medicines he took and other remedies employed, was not overcome, and rendered life miserable. About 7 o'clock, on Friday evening, Balla took his meal and went to bed. On the following morning he was missing, and on a search being made by his uncle, his dead body was found floating in the tank in the compound of Chamar Baugh. The police were informed, and the body was removed. There were no marks of violence upon it. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

THE GOWRAKSHANO-TEJAK MANDLI OF DAMAUN.—The annual meeting of the Gowrakshano-tejak Mandli was held, at 8 p. m., on the first day of the Shak year 1820 (23rd March), at the hall situate in Vania Vad, at Lower Damaun, and which has been made over by Mr. Khoopchand Dharamchand for the use of the mandli, when there were present more than 150 persons, who, with the exception of a few, are and three Borahs, were all Hindus. In the absence of the president, Mr. Jamnadas Nanabhoy, the vice-president, Mr. Jagannath Sadashiv Pattak was voted to the chair. The proceedings commenced by Mr. Balkrishna Vyas invoking Sharada, (the goddess of learning) by sacred muntras. Mr. Jayashankar Nandram Vyas, the secretary of the mandli read the report of the work done by the mandli during the past year. The report among other things stated that 13 members of the mandli had died of plague during the previous year, and that the mandli had in their stock eleven cows and held upwards of Rs. 400 as belonging to the mandli, which sum had been securely invested by the treasurer, Mr. Narrottamdass Toolsidass. After the report had been read and adopted, Mr. Harilal Narrotumdass read a written speech prepared for the occasion, and which had been received from Mr. Ganpatrao Rambhawoo, a zealous member of the mandli, who since the outbreak of plague in March last has resided at Amli, in Nagar Haveli district. Next a lad, little more than 12, by the name of Choonilal Narottamdass, addressed the meeting eloquently. This was followed by the singing in chorus by half-a-dozen schoolboys of Gujerathi songs prepared for the occasion. After the president had addressed the assembly and a vote of thanks duly proposed to him and the other officers of the mandli, collections were made for the benefit of the mandli, which came up to Rs. 35. Sugarcakes were then distributed and pansopari given to the whole assembly, which dispersed at 11 p.m.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following are the handicap allowances and the results of the races sailed on Saturday, 26th March 1898 :—

Yachts Handicap Race for Commodore's Cup, sailed at 3-30 p.m.—Course No. 3.

Yacht's name.	Handicap. M's	Entered by	Time of arrival. H's	M's	Secs.	Corrected time. H	M's	Secs
Melody	10·38	Mr J B K Macbeth	6	0	1	2	19	23
Turquoise	Scr	Mr E S Luard	6	2	14	2	32	14
Kismet	10·38	Mr W P Symonds	6	20	39	2	40	1
Chita	5·19	Mr E Comber	Gave up.					
Red Rose	10·38	Mr C E Palmer						
Isca	15·58	Mr J P Chrystal						
Mannikin	18·27	Officers, R A						
Pixie	31·55	Messrs E R Sheham & G E Howse						

Cup won by Melody ; 2nd prize won by Turquoise—3rd prize won by Kismet.

Tomtit's Handicap Race for Mr. E. S. Luard's Cup, sailed at 4 p.m.—Course No. 14.

Boat's Name.	Handicap. M's	Entered by	Time of arrival. H's	M's	Secs.	Corrected time. H	M's	Secs
Tomtit	Scr	Mr R H H Hopkins	5	36	44	1	36	44
Midget	5·48	Officers, R A	6	44	50	1	39	2
Coralie	1·27	Mr C H Byrne	6	3	15	2	1	48
May	5·48	Comdr W Chandler	6	7	19	2	1	31
Lorna	5·48	Mr M P Baird	6	10	10	2	4	22
Cygnet	5·48	Mr E C Richards	6	21	43	2	16	55
Teal	2·54	Mr W Murray	Gave up.					

Cup won oy Tomtit ; 2nd prize won by Midget ; and 3rd prize won by May.

Prize will be held in abeyance till the result of the protest against the 'Tomtit' for not going round "B" Buoy.

Ship's Boats Handicap Race, sailed at 4-15 p.m.—Course No. 14.

Boat's Names.	Handicap. M's	Entered by	Time of arrival. H	M's	Secs.	Corrected times. H	M's	Secs
R I M Dockyard Cutter	Scr	Mr A Monk	5	46	46	1	31	46
H M S Magdala's Cutter	5·48	Mr Geo W Silvester	6	5	15	1	44	27
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter	8·42	Mr W J Harris	Gave up.					

1st prize won by R I M Dockyard Cutter.

THE TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS.

THE MURDER OF SOLDIERS.

A FURTHER ARREST.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Brewin charged Mahomed Ali alias Soudagar, described as a "sailor," with being one of the persons who caused the deaths of Lance-Corporals Taylor and Evans. The man was arrested on Friday night at Bombay. On the application of Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, the accused was remanded till to-day, when he will be tried, together with the other four Mahomedans who are awaiting trial.

THROWING STONES AT THE MAHOMEDAN PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

Balla Daji and three other Hindoos were then charged by Inspector Sloane with rioting near the Northbrook Garden before the same magistrate. The case for the prosecution was that the accused threw stones at the Mahomedan Plague Hospital, but otherwise they did not commit any serious mischief. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and the magistrate sentenced them to one month's rigorous imprisonment, remarking that the mob in which they were found was not a dangerous one.

A CASE OF ARSON.

Govind Dhondoo and Keshav Koosaba were next charched with rioting and causing mischief by fire. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, assisted by Superintendent Brewin, prosecuted.

Bhola Kooshahar, muccadam of the white-washers employed by the Plague Committee, deposed that on the 9th instant at 11 a.m. he left a hand-cart of the value of about Rs. 140 in charge of one Chedi Narayan at the 2nd Koombharwada Lane. In the afternoon Chedi gave him certain information about that cart.

Chedi Narayan stated that at about 12-30 p.m. whilst he was standing near the hand-cart a mob assembled. Witness was told that if he loved his life he should run away. The first two accused came and upset the cart, and while he was running away through fear he saw that the cart was on fire. Both Mahomedans and Hindoos were among the mob, who were shouting out "kill the white-washers."

Abdool Gaffoor, Sub-Inspector in the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality, said that on the 9th instant between 10 and 10-30 a.m. he was at Koombharwada in charge of a reel of hose valued at Rs. 710. He left it in charge of a bigaree in 2nd Duncan Road Cross Lane, near the Koombharwada Street. The next day he found that the reel was burnt and the hose partly burnt and partly cut into pieces. The damage caused to it was to the extent of Rs. 600.

Fakir Balaji, a servant of the Plague Committee, deposed to his having seen Nos. 1 and 2 among the mob. No. 1 had a bottle of kerosine oil in his hand, and No. 2 a match-box. These two men, with the aid of others, turned down the hand-cart. The first accused then poured down the oil, and No. 2 striking a match set it on fire. Some time after the reel and hose were brought and set fire to. No. 1 poured the oil, and both were burnt and damaged. The matter was reported to Dr. Godinho the next day. The mob consisted of 100 persons, but the accused took an active part.

Mathoorabai, a shopkeeper, deposed that the accused No. 2 came to her for some kerosine oil, but having closed her shop through fear of the mob she declined to give it. The accused thereupon theatened her and said he would see how she sold kerosine oil the next day. No. 2 was with him. Then she saw the cart set fire to. She knew both the accused for the last eight years.

Gannoo Luxmon, peon to Mr. Godinho, pleader, deposed to his having seen accused No. 1 pouring oil on the hand-cart, and No. 2 setting fire to it. The cart was brought down by the accused in the middle of the road. It was first overturned and then burnt.

Another witness having been examined, Mr. Little closed the case for the prosecution.

The first accused stated that there was enmity between him and the witness Fakira, and in consequence Fakira gave false information to the police.

The second accused stated that he neither took part in the riot nor in the arson.

The accused were then committed to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on the charges of their being members of an unlawful assembly and causing mischief by fire.

RIOTING AT THE DUNCAN ROAD.

Soobaiya Hadz and Yakoob Karim were charged with rioting at Duncan Road, being members of an unlawful assembly and causing hurt to Mr. Peters, Sub-Inspector of the Health Department. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, assisted by Superintendents Brewin and Nolan, prosecuted. Mr. Kazi Kibiruddin, barrister-at-law, defended the first accused.

Both the accused pleaded guilty.

The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the accused were amongst a mob whose common object was to assault Europeans. Specific acts of violence had been proved against the accused by the evidence of Mr. Peters, according to whom the first accused assaulted another European who happened to pass by. He convicted and sentenced both of them to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ASSAULT ON A EUROPEAN BAKER.

Lalsha Najmuddin was then charged with rioting and assaulting Mr. Fred Schmuck on the Falkland Road. The complainant, who had during the hearing of another case related the circumstances in which he was assaulted, said that he was attacked, and overcome, and rendered life miserable. About 7 o'clock, on Friday evening, Balla took his meal and went to bed. On the following morning he was missing, and on a search being made by his uncle, his dead body was found floating in the tank in the compound of Chamar Baugh. The police were informed, and the body was removed. There were no marks of violence upon it. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

THE GOWRAKSHANO-TEJAK MANDLI OF DAMAUN.

—The annual meeting of the Gowrakshano-tejak Mandli was held, at 8 p. m., on the first day of the Shak year 1820 (23rd March), at the hall situate in Vania Vad, at Lower Damaun, and which has been made over by Mr. Khoopchand Dharamchand for the use of the mandli, when there were present more than 150 persons, who, with the exception of a few, are and three Borahs, were all Hindus. In the absence of the president, Mr. Jamnadas Nanabhoy, the vice-president, Mr. Jagannath Sadashiv Pattak was voted to the chair. The proceedings commenced by Mr. Balkrishna Vyas invoking Sharada, (the goddess of learning) by sacred muntras. Mr. Jayashankar Nandram Vyas, the secretary of the mandli read the report of the work done by the mandli during the past year. The report among other things stated that 13 members of the mandli had died of plague during the previous year, and that the mandli had in their stock eleven cows and held upwards of Rs. 400 as belonging to the mandli, which sum had been securely invested by the treasurer, Mr. Narrottamdass Toolsidass. After the report had been read and adopted, Mr. Harilal Narrotumdass read a written speech prepared for the occasion, and which had been received from Mr. Ganpatrao Rambhawoo, a zealous member of the mandli, who since the outbreak of plague in March last has resided at Amli, in Nagar Haveli district. Next a lad, little more than 12, by the name of Choonilal Narottamdass, addressed the meeting eloquently. This was followed by the singing in chorus by half-a-dozen schoolboys of Gujerathi songs prepared for the occasion. After the president had addressed the assembly and a vote of thanks duly proposed to him and the other officers of the mandli, collections were made for the benefit of the mandli, which came up to Rs. 35. Sugarcakes were then distributed and pansopari given to the whole assembly, which dispersed at 11 p.m.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following are the handicap allowances and the results of the races sailed on Saturday, 26th March 1898 :—

Yachts Handicap Race for Commodore's Cup, sailed at 3-30 p.m.—Course No. 3.

Yacht's name.	Handicap. M's	Entered by	Time of arrival. H's	M's	Secs.	Corrected time. H	M's	Secs
Melody	10·38	Mr J B K Macbeth	6	0	1	2	19	23
Turquoise	Scr	Mr E S Luard	6	2	14	2	32	14
Kismet	10·38	Mr W P Symonds	6	20	39	2	40	1
Chita	5·19	Mr E Comber	Gave up.					
Red Rose	10·38	Mr C E Palmer						
Isca	15·58	Mr J P Chrystal						
Mannikin	18·27	Officers, R A						
Pixie	31·55	Messrs E R Sheham & G E Howse						

Cup won by Melody ; 2nd prize won by Turquoise—3rd prize won by Kismet.

Tomtit's Handicap Race for Mr. E. S. Luard's Cup, sailed at 4 p.m.—Course No. 14.

Boat's Name.	Handicap. M's	Entered by	Time of arrival. H's	M's	Secs.	Corrected time. H	M's	Secs
Tomtit	Scr	Mr R H H Hopkins	5	36	44	1	36	44
Midget	5·48	Officers, R A	6	44	50	1	39	2
Coralie	1·27	Mr C H Byrne	6	3	15	2	1	48
May	5·48	Comdr W Chandler	6	7	19	2	1	31
Lorna	5·48	Mr M P Baird	6	10	10	2	4	22
Cygnet	5·48	Mr E C Richards	6	21	43	2	16	55
Teal	2·54	Mr W Murray	Gave up.					

Cup won oy Tomtit ; 2nd prize won by Midget ; and 3rd prize won by May.

Prize will be held in abeyance till the result of the protest against the 'Tomtit' for not going round "B" Buoy.

Ship's Boats Handicap Race, sailed at 4-15 p.m.—Course No. 14.

Boat's Names.	Handicap. M's	Entered by	Time of arrival. H	M's	Secs.	Corrected times. H	M's	Secs
R I M Dockyard Cutter	Scr	Mr A Monk	5	46	46	1	31	46
H M S Magdala's Cutter	5·48	Mr Geo W Silvester	6	5	15	1	44	27
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter	8·42	Mr W J Harris	Gave up.					

1st prize won by R I M Dockyard Cutter.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

THE HADDA MULLA AND THE MIAN GULS.

THE following is the translation of a letter from the Mulla of Hadda to the Mian Guls of Swat dated 2nd September 1897 :—*After compliments*,—I have to inform you that I am doing well, and I pray always for the health and welfare of you all. The news about the Moslems in Tirah and the Khyber as regards their relations with the villainous infidels is as follows :—All the thanas of the infidels, above Jam (Jamrud) in the Khyber, have been, by the grace of God, burned and destroyed and the property seized. All thanas in the direction of Kohat have also been plundered and burned. Thana of Lawargad (Landi Kotal) contained every kind of articles including ammunition, rifles, cash, &c. The whole of the above property has been taken away and the Moslems have been satiated with the plunder. Now all the Moslems, having regard to the religion of the Prophet, have prepared themselves for a "jehad." They intend to attack the cantonment of Peshawar and Jam. I am going to join "jehad." I had written to His Highness the Amir, "Ziaul-Millat wad Din," on the subject of "jehad." His Highness replied that we should wait ; that His Highness would consult all the Military Officers, Khans and Maliks of His Highness's territory, and then write again in reply, telling me the arrangements and preparations for "jehad." His Highness gave Rs. 100 to the Sheikh, who carried my letter to His Highness for his road expenses. This has been a great kindness of His Highness. I have told the tribesmen to wait, telling them to be ready by the time the second letter comes, and that on receipt of this letter arrangements for a "jehad" would be made. I therefore write to you to be patient, and to let no anxiety enter your mind, because all the Moslems' with great zeal for the religion of the Prophet, and the honour of the people of Islam, have raised a general disturbance against the infidels. I hope that God may be pleased, for the sake of the holy Sheikhs, to keep Swat safe, and that it may be left alone (by the English). Please God, His Highness the Amir will make arrangements for the "jehad" and issue a notification to that effect. On receipt of the second reply, I shall let you know the contents. You asked me to inform the Sipah Salar about the state of your affairs. My friends, the Sipah Salar cannot do anything without the orders of His Highness the Amir. Your affairs will be arranged (in accordance with the directions which His Highness the Amir will issue. Further, I pray for your welfare under every circumstance.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.

A GENERAL meeting of the donors and subscribers to the fund of the Bombay Native Dispensary was held, yesterday afternoon, at the residence of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Hornby Row, Fort. Mr. Hormusji Edulji Allbless was called to the chair.

Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Master, secretary of the institution, read the seventh biennial report of the Managing Committee for the years 1895 and 1896, from which we give the following extracts :—

In their last report your Managing Committee regretted that none of their Biennial Reports has been passed without it being their lamentable duty to record their feelings of deep regret and grief in reference to the death of some one or other of their colleagues. Your Committee has this time also the painful duty of recording the sad and lamentable deaths of two of their respected and painstaking colleagues, viz.—Messrs. Framji Dinshahji Petit and Varjivandas Madowdas who died on the 8th August 1895 and 12th July 1896, respectively. The deaths of these gentlemen have deprived your Committee of two very painstaking, energetic and useful members, whose loss to the Institution is simply irreparable. Their mature judgment and advice on matters of importance were of great use and immense benefit to the cause of the Institution. Both these gentlemen were members of the Managing Committee as well as Trustees of the funds of this charity. Mr. Framji Dinshahji Petit was connected with this Institution for a period of nine years. The connection of Mr. Varjivandas Madowdas with this Institution dates as far back as 1851. He was one of those who in the early days of the Institution, controlled, for the long period of 22 years, the management of its large funds in absence of a regular Trust Deed to the entire satisfaction of the members, donors and subscribers. The v

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—
1 Hopkins m's steam indicator complete.
3 cases each 500lbs hops.
Teak an l black wood furniture, such as wardrobes, sofas, English almyra, chest of drawers, iron cot, chairs, single almyra, tables, &c.
1 D B fowling piece by P Orr and Sons
By order of Messrs. Muncherjee Pallonjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. B. F. Mody—
M—514-54,—6 cases Marleton's gold label eau de cologne
" 5 cases Marleton's signature label eau de cologne.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Fazulally Abdool Hoosein—
313 L B 1—1 case curtain rings, eyelets and rings and brass bed caps, ex City of Edinburgh.
On account and at the risk of Ahmedally Tajbhoy—
20 L B 530 91—2 cases crucibles, ex s.s. Venice.
By order of Mr. Nowrojee Rustomjee Nariel walla and on account and at the risk of Mr. Phiroze Cowasjee Punthakee—
1 earring containing 45 brilliants.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Khisha Ezekiel Shahmoon ex s. s. Gheia—
103 s. s. 8123-3)—2 cases 300 dozen Turkish caps.
On account of the concerned ex s. s. Oriental—
W S and S M—101—1 case best London shag tobacco in ½ and ¼ lbs. tins.
" 102—1 case extra Virginian shag tobacco in 1 and 2 oz. packets.
On account and at the risk of Joosub Hoosein, ex s.s. Imperialist—
T H—1270 1-2 2—cases 52 gross brass padlocks.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong light victoria.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand office ingram.
1 bay waler gelding going in harness and saddle.
A few new and second-hand ladies and gent's pneumatic bicycles.
1 milch cow.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m.' Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, above Messrs. Fleming, Shaw and Co.'s offices, the whole of the Hotel furniture of Mrs. MACKAY, consisting of handsome blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, handsome cabinets, plated ware, crockery and glassware, mahogany semigrand piano by Broadwood, Singer's foot sewing machine, revolving top office table, large size cooking stove, lamps, flower pots, etc.
The property is on view.

SALE OF 208 CASES JAPANESE SULPHUR MATCHES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Clark Bunder, otherwise called Chamar Godi, by order of Messrs. Badshaw and Co. and on account and at the risk of Abdoolally Shaik Adum.

Ex. s. s. Amphitrite.
I B Co. —123 cases sulphur matches.
B & Co. G — 35 cases sulphur matches.
K A C & Co.— 50 cases sulphur matches.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF 300 BALES GUNNY BAGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, by order of Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kessowjee Purshotum and Co.
300 bales Hasting's K. Bags, 38 by 28, each bale containing 300 bags.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, above Messrs. Phillips and Co.'s Establishment, the handsome French-polished teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockeryware, first-rate iron framed cottage piano by Rose and Co., table ornaments, pictures, lamps, etc., the property of T. STEPHENSON, Esq.,
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd prox., at 1 p m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, nearly opposite the Admiralty House, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, first-rate trichord iron-framed cottage piano by Rose and Co., handsome light victoria, powerful and fast bay Arab horse, 4 years old, Singapore made cane easy chairs, table ornaments, Hinks' and Hilmar's lamps, pictures, garden plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of H. MURRAY, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th March, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT TEILEE MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from the Commissioners appointed in suits No. 587 of 1895 and No. 169 of 1896, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed properties :—
All those two pieces or parcels of land or Government ground, one containing by admeasurement 106 square yards and another containing by admeasurement 167 8-9 square yards, making together 273 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1158, 1160 and 1160, new Nos. 3325 and 3326, old Survey Nos. 2291, 2291 and 2—2291, and new Survey Nos. 3745 and 3746, together with the two messuages tenements or dwelling-houses built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Shaik Borah Cumroodin Street alias Teilee Moholla, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under E Ward, Nos. 73 and 74, and street Nos. 31, 32, 33, 40, 42 and 44, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Shaik Borah Cumroodin Street, on or towards the west by a Sweepers' passage, on or towards the north by the property of Moulvi Shadoola Saheb and on or towards the south by the mosque of Doctor Street, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the defendants in suit No. 169 of 1896,
For further particulars and conditions of same apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. R. GOODS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place :—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, cotton pickings waste papers, cases of crackers, and one case of harness booked under Cawnpore to Nandgaon Invoice No 3 of 8-11-97, at the risk of the concerned.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m, Messrs. BENNEET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 21, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, 1 cooking stove with water-boiler by Smith Walestode, London, 1 ebony wooed grand square piano by Schiedmayer, etc., etc., the property of Captain C H C HEYMAN.
Catalogues will published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 28th March, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF 100 F.-P. BALES OF BROACH MACHINE-GINNED GOOD COTTON.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., at Pasta Gully, Small Colaba, in the godown of Mr. Ebjee Oomersey, by order of Mr. Ebjee Oomersey, and an account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Mr. Pragjee Vullubhdass.
A O—100 F.-P. bales Broach machine-ginned good cotton.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th March, 1898.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.
Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.
ALSO
Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION).
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

PACKING CASES, Rs. 2-8 to 6 each, large and small, strong English-made lined Zinc.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES,
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PEREECT PIANO FORTES IN THE WORLD.
HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL
Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows :—
"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power ; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, there touch and repitition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.
AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.
In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.
A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.
Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.
YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

LONDON (ENGLAND).
HAXELL'S
FAMILY HOTEL, STRAND.
AND CENTRAL. COMFORTABLE
WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF ALL RAILWAY TERMINI.
APPLICATION FOR TARIFF SOLICITED.
LEONARD HAXELL,
PROPRIETOR.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S
BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.
One new English built C under-spring CANCE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.
One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse-harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.
HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.
Apply to
GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.
MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1898.
WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED.
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.
PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains
A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.
In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

GERMANY.
HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ,
SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.
BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.
G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 24.

A DECLINE of 3-16 per cent. made the price o Consols 111 9-16 in London yesterday ; Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 114, while 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities were 3-8 per cent. lower at £62 3-8 French Rentes remained at 103 1-2 ; and Paris Exchange on London at 25-30 fcs. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 5-16d. Discount on both Short London Bills at 3 months' sight, and on 6 months' sight, Indian Bank Bills, was quoted at 2 7-8 per cent. Bar Silver declined 1-2d. in value, to 25 9-16d. per oz. ; and in New York 7-8 cents, to 55 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being 1-4 cent lower at 4-83 1-2 dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie comprised £170,000 in Silver to Bombay, and £60,000 to Calcutta.
An allotment was made to-day in London of Rs. 40,000 of Indian Council Bills at 1s, 3 11-16d. to Bombay. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight continued at 1s. 3 5-16d. Consols again declined 3-16 per cent., to 111 3-8 ; and in Paris quotations there was a drop of 1-4 per cent. in French Rentes to 103 1-4, with an advance of 1-2 centime in Paris Exchange onLondon at 25·30 1-2 fcs. Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per Cents were unchanged at £62 3-8, and Indian Sterling Loan at 114. Bar Silver continued at 25 9-16d. per oz., and at 55 cents per oz., in New York, with demand Exchange on London at 4-83 1-2 dollars.
Brown Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 35s. per 416lbs., April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market firm in tone ; and Linseed at 35 1-2s. per 416lbs., April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal in a quiet market. The latter has to-dayadvanced 1-4s. to 35 3-4s. per 416lbs., April-May shipment. to Dunkirk, sellers vis the Canal. Market firm in tone.
No change took place in Liverpool in the prices of Cotton, either spot or for arrival yesterday. The market closed quiet, Surats and Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, including 100 bales Surats ; and the Imports 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market closed quiet but steady.
Prices continued without change all round in the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day. The Sales amounted to 6,000 bales, and the Imports to 11,000 bales. The market was again quiet at closing, Surats dull, Arrivals easier. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady. The total Sales for the week ending yesterday were 55,000 bales, as against 53,000 bales in the previous week. The amount forwarded to consumers was 3,000 bales less in the same comparison, at 74,300 bales ; and the Imports were 5,000 bales more, at 88,000 bales. The total Stock increased by 2,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,216,000 bales.
Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in price in New York yesterday, at 6 1-16 cents per lb. June Futures declined 3 points to 5-85 cents per lb., and September were lower to the same extent, at 5-90 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 14,000 bales.
Futures recovered in New York to-day to the extent of 2 points for June, at 5-87 cents per lb., and 1 point for September, at 5-91 cents per lb. Ready Mid.-Uplands continued at 6 1-16 cents pes lb. The Receipts at the Ports were 14,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 10,020,000 bales compared with 9,890,000 bales at the end of the week preceding.
Locally, the Cotton market has been quiet to-day with a small business passing, and prices reported to be Re. 1 per candy lower. Shippers purchased 300 bales, and the Mills 650 bales ; total, 950 bales.
The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	10,315 bales.
Wheat	18,491 cwts.
Linseed	7,854 "
Rapeseed	5,759 "
Gingellyseed	5,475 "
Castorseed	1,305 "
Rice	42,930 "

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged.
EXCHANGE opened with a steadier feeling this morning at 1s. 3 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Calcutta rates having come firmer again, prices here advanced 1-32d. all round, and the market closed firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 3-4d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 3-4d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 13-16d	"
Credits 3 ms' sight	1s. 3 29-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·67 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations were given to-day as 95 1-2 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, in a quiet market; 3 per Cents remained at 88.
SHARES.—There has been a decline of Rs 10 each in Lukhmidas, Queen, and Sun Mills ; and an advance of Rs. 5 each in David and Swadeshi ; Currimbhoy are Rs 10 higher.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th March, 1898, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	50,000	2,09,000	4,000	2,63,000
Or per mile of Railway	108	453	9	570
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	4,52,745	14,81,717	37,293	19,71,755
Total for 9 weeks	5,02,745	16,90,717	41,293	22,34,755
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	77,893	1,87,197	2,838	2,67,978
Per mile of Ry do.	169	406	6	581
Total to corresponding date do.	8,94,749	16,55,330	43,779	25,93,858
Decrease for the week				Rs. 4,978
Ditto. to date				" 3,59,103

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th March 1898, on 1,673·93 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	84,000	2,96,000	4,000	3,84,000
Or per mile of Railway	50	177	2	229
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	7,19,040	23,78,620	33,616	31,33,276
Total for 9 weeks	8,03,040	25,74,620	39,616	35,17,278
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,15,635	2,72,566	6,908	3,95,079
Per mile of Ry. do.	69	163	4	236
Total to corresponding date do.	10,60,685	24,63,203	55,201	35,79,089
Decrease for the week				Rs. 11,079
Ditto to date				" 61,813

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)
The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 12th March, 1898 :—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	85,847	5,52,860	4,772	6,43,479
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	...	...	...	6,50,021
Decrease				Rs. 6,542

I. M. RAILWAY.

W. E. 19th February 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	940	940	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	40,330	57,304	...	16,934	...	4,337
Goods ...	87,509	76,301	11,308	...	21,280	...
Other earnings ...	3,933	5,769	...	1,936	4,537	...
Total for week	1,31,762	1,39,374	...	7,613	...	...
Aggregate ...	9,83,582	9,59,102	...	...	24,480	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

RUTLAM.

DEATH.

THANAWALLA—March 25, at Rutlam, of heart disease, Bai Ruttonbai, wife of Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustomji Thanawalla, Diwan, Rutlam, aged 57 years.

BULSAR.

DEATH.

DHUNBHURA—March 26, at Bulsar, Phirozeshah Pestonji Dhunbhura, aged 34. Uthamna ceremony this day (Monday). Deeply lamented. (By telegram.)

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

GARTH—March 2, at Cannes, wife of George Loftus Garth, Esq. of Dacca, Bengal, of a son.
JENNINGS-BRAMLY—March 5, wife of the late Major Richard Dynely Jennings-Bramly, 1st Bn Gordon Highlanders, who fell at Dargai, Oct 18, 1897, of a son.
MACONOCHIE—March 6, at 12, Bolstrode-street, Cavendish-square, wife of A F Maconochie, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

DEATHS.

BAINBRIDGE—March 6, at Cheltenham, Blanche Marion, wife of Major-General F T Bainbridge, late Bengal Staff Corps, aged 39.
CHAMBERS—March 5, at Aban Court, Cheltenham, Colonel C J O Chambers, late 19th Madras Infantry, aged 58.
POWER—March 6, at St Leonard's, Major-General Edward Henry Power, late of the 7th Madras Cavalry and the Honorable East India Company's Service, Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of Middlesex.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOKE—March 16, at Shikarpur, the wife of J Vernon Cooke, D S Police, of a son.
IRWIN—March 18, at Motihari, Champarun, the wife of W S Irwin, of a son.
SHIPLEY—March 22 at Ootacamund, the wife of R H Shipley, I C S, of a son.
SMITH—March 23, at No 14-1, Sudder Street, Calcutta, the wife of L W Smith, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MAXEY—March 18, at the General Hospital, Madras, William Maxey, late Paymaster Sergeant, 2nd Bedford Regt, Lay Agent, Wesleyan Society, Secunderabad, the dearly beloved husband of Mrs L Maxey, aged 47 years.
SCHENKEL—March 22, at Mercara, Coorg, Auguste, the wife of the Rev R Schenkel, Mercara, aged 41 years.
THORNE—March 21, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Mr W Thorne, of Assam, fever and influenza.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1898.

THE death of China would be a catastrophe, said M. Hanotaux to an interviewer on the very day that the telegraph announced that Russia has obtained the lease of Port Arthur as a fortified base, and of Talienwan as an open port with a right to fortify it, with the right to construct a railway to both. That may not be the death knell of China, but it is an acknowledgment in the face of the world that what Russia demands the Court of Pekin cannot withhold. The French Foreign Minister added that France desires to secure, not to extend, her possessions in the Far East, and to support the Chinese Empire. But just a week before his Government not only demanded the cession of a port with the usual etceteras about railway construction, but lodged a prior claim to the four southernmost provinces of the Empire—including Canton—under the form of a request that China will pledge herself not to cede any part of those wide territories to other Foreign Powers. It is probable enough that France would prefer for the present at all events that the Chinese Empire should continue to exist, and that a certain measure of diplomatic support will be accorded for that purpose. But it is clear that M. Hanotaux recognises the strong possibility that events may be precipitated, for he has informed the Chamber of Deputies that if China be partitioned France would not be taken unawares. The possession of Port Arthur and Talienwan, with the right to connect these fortified bases with the railway now being marked out in Manchuria, where it passes through Kisin, the great arsenal of that province, will give Russia the absolute control of northern China and reduce the Empire to vassalage. The temptation to the French Government to go and do likewise in Southern China will be so strong that it will probably prove irresistible. The possession of Canton would console the French Chauvinist for many disappointments. Germany has already secured the sovereignty of Shantung ; why should not France go one better and obtain the sovereignty of Kwangtung Kiangsi, Kiang-Chawn, and Yunnan ? Great Britain has distinctly receded from the policy of "Hands Off !" proclaimed with so much emphasis by Sir Michael Hicks Beach. We have since then obtained an undertaking from China that no part of the Yangtse Kiang will be ceded to a foreign Power. Mr. Curzon has stated that the seizure of Chinese territory, the usurpation of Chinese sovereignty is not any part of the British policy ; it is a policy from which Great Britain has abstained and has no desire to initiate.

The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs has distinctly admitted that circumstances may arise gravely affecting and even imperilling our interests in China which may tempt and "even compel us to depart from that attitude of reserve." He candidly acknowledged that the steps taken by Russia, Germany, and France at the close of the war between China and Japan "have had an immense effect in that part of the world in increasing the interests and pretensions of those Powers, and in establishing a lien on the gratitude of China." But we too have a claim on the gratitude of China. When confronted with the necessity of paying the second instalment of the war indemnity to Japan before May the Chinese Government asked the British Government for a loan of £16,000,000. "When the request came from China," Mr. Curzon told the House of Commons, "the Government considered not only that we were better qualified than others to lend the money, but that in the interests of commercial expansion and sound finance, the assistance was one that might very properly be given." Certain advantages not of an exclusive or selfish nature were asked for a return ; but suspicions and jealousies were aroused, and the Government of China withdrew the request for a loan. The pressure applied to compel her to renounce the loan has added considerably to the financial difficulties of the Court of Pekin, they have to pay certain Banks fifty per cent. more for the accommodation, and Russia is installed in Talienwan. Much discussion has arisen as to the exact nature of the declaration made by the Russian Embassy to the Foreign Office in regard to the future of that port. Lord Salisbury stated that he had received a written promise that Talienwan shall be as free to the trade of all nations as the other open ports on the Chinese Coasts. Anxious inquiries were made as to the exact words in which this assurance was made. It appears that it was made verbally by the Russian Charge d'Affaires, who read a passage from a despatch on the subject, of which the Permanent Secretary made a note. The assurance was that any ice free port obtained by Russia would be open on the same conditions in regard to ships and commerce as those which prevailed in other open ports on the Chinese coast. The doubt was whether an open or a free port was spoken of. Mr. Curzon in somewhat enigmatic words says that the Russian Government have not precluded themselves from declaring in the future that such a port would be a free port, but their present assurance is that it shall in any case be an open port. The difference is not inconsiderable. Hong Kong is a free port, where no tariffs are imposed. The Treaty ports of China are open and in them fixed tariffs are levied on the merchandise of all foreign Powers alike. We have by treaty a right to the most favoured nation clause ; whatever concessions are made to other nations we claim as of right. In the face of recent events we naturally and necessarily take our stand on our treaty rights. But though these documents are spoken of by everybody as settling everything, their exact nature and scope have given rise to much controversy.

Mr. Curzon has done a public service in clearing up misconceptions which in a matter of such importance might have very mischievous results. He cites three articles from the Treaty of Tientsin of 1856 which he designates as the Charter of our commercial position in China. The first of these is article 24, by which it is agreed that all British subjects shall pay on all merchandise the duties imposed, but that in no case shall they be called upon to pay other or higher duties than other foreign nations. Article 52 provides that British ships-of-war coming for no hostile purpose shall be at liberty to visit all ports in the dominions of the Emperor of China and shall receive the same facilities for the purchase of provisions, the procuring of water, and if occasion arise for making repairs. Under this article the British fleet has a right to enter any port in the Chinese Empire, whether a treaty port or not, and stay there as long as may be convenient or necessary, the only qualification being that they are there without hostile intent. It was doubtless to covenant themselves out of this liability in Kiao-Chau that the German Government stipulated that the sovereignty of Shantung should be ceded for a term of years. It has been expressly denied that the Russians have insisted on having the sovereignty of Port Arthur and Talienwan leased to them. If that be really the case the British squadron have by treaty a right to enter those ports and remain there without leave asked or reason assigned. Whether the exercise of such a right would be altogether prudent may be doubted, especially since the catastrophe to the U. S. Maine has shown what a terrible affair an explosion, whether accidental or designed, on board a modern war-ship must inevitally be. But the treaty right is clear and incontestable. Article 54 is equally to the point ; it confers not only on British traders, but on the British Government a right to share all advantages and immunities that may be conceded to any foreign State. It is a most favoured nation clause of the most comprehensive type : "It is hereby expressly stipulated that the British Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in the privileges and immunities and advantages that may have been or may be hereafter granted by his Majesty the Emperor of China to the Government or subjects of any other nation." Clearly under this article Great Britain can insist on her clear right to participate in the concessions made to Russia, Germany and France. That is precisely what Sir Michael Hicks-Beach declared not so long ago to be the settled intention of the Government. It is not easy to see how China could ignore her responsibility under the 52nd and 54th clauses of the treaty of Tientsin. Whether the three Continental Powers would consent to share the privileges and immuities and advantages, secured *per fas out nefas*, and thns enable China to fulfil her treaty obligations to the British Government, is, however, not quite so clear. They may prefer to say to Great Britain "Go thou and do likewise!"

As was to be expected the Bill for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, even in the form in which it has left the hands of the Select Committee, will not pass into law without considerable discussion in the Legislative Council, where the debate upon it commences to-day. Mr. Mehta alone moves three dozen amendments, some of them of considerable importance, and others are to be proposed by Mr. Gokuldas Parekh and Mr. Moriarty, the latter, however, being mainly verbal. Mr. Mehta in the first place wishes to see the Port Trust deprived of the representation on the new body to which it will be entitled under the Bill as it now stands. It seems to us that the authority which has the commercial interests of the Port in its keeping should be directly represented upon a board whose work is designed to improve the health of the city, and thereby to obviate the hindrance to trade caused by such epidemics as that of which we are still having so bitter an experience. If the interest of the Port Trust in maintaining the commercial position of Bombay is regarded as a sufficient reason for the Municipality to expect the Trust to pay one-fifth of the cost of plague suppression, it should also be looked upon as a reasonable ground for the Trust to have a direct representation upon the Improvement Board. By another amendment Mr. Mehta would make provision that in the event of the Corporation objecting to a given scheme, Government should appoint a committee of which two members are to be nominated by Government and two by the Corporation, to report on the scheme and Government is to take into consideration the report before deciding whether or not to give sanction. This alteration would entail endless and it is to be feared very unprofitable delay in carrying out the work entrusted to the new Board. In the event of the Municipality objecting to a scheme Government will no doubt obtain independent expert advice before sanctioning it. It has seemed to us from the first that the Bill is defective in making only "a special judicial officer" eligible for appointment as President of the Tribunal of Appeal in regard to compensation for land, and that members of the legal profession of good standing should not be excluded. Mr. Mehta proposes to meet this deficiency by the elimination of the vague description "a special judicial officer," and by specifying that the President shall be selected from members of the Judicial Branch of the Imperial and Provincial Civil Service of not less than ten years' standing, and who shall have served as District Judge for at least three years of that period, or who have had judicial office not inferior to that of a first class subordinate judge or chief judge of the Presidency Small Causes Court for a period of not less than three years', or practising barristers, advocates, or pleaders of the High Court of Bombay of not less than ten years' standing. He also proposes to do away with certain of the limitations with which the right of appeal to the High Court from the decision of the Tribunal is hedged round. Several other amendments are to be proposed for the purpose of making it quite clear that the Flats are to be reserved as open spaces for ever "for the recreation of the public." The time is very far distant when the public will use for recreative purposes the unsavory areas where cutchra has been deposited for thirty years, but it is desirable in a Bill of such wide reaching application as the one before the Council to look well ahead. Mr. Mehta also proposes to reduce the period of the Board's free enjoyment of rents and profits from reclaimed areas from 30 years to 20 years. Instead of Government and the Corporation dividing surplus profits equally after the tenth year, Mr. Mehta wishes the division to be on the ratio of one to three. The omission of the "Bludgeon Clauses," laying down the procedure in the event of default in payment of the Municipal contribution and guaranteeing the fulfilment of liabilities is to be moved. But in view of the official majority on the Council Mr. Mehta is a sanguine man if he expects to see all of the four clauses to which he objects deleted. In the event of the amendments with this end in view being rejected, the honourable member will move various alterations in the "Bludgeon Clauses" so as to make them less objectionable to Municipal susceptibilities. Another omission proposed is that of the last paragraph in the Bill absolving the Board from liability for "mis-feasance, mal-feasance, or non-feasance of any officer or servant appointed by the Board." The amendments we have referred to are far from exhausting the list on the agenda, but it will be seen that in themselves they open out the prospect of two or three days discussion in the Legislative Council. No one will regret this. A measure of such importance should be thoroughly discussed in all its details before being passed into law.

THREE deaths from plague having occurred at Jeddah, the Sanitary Board at Constantinople are well advised in deciding to refuse to admit Indian pilgrims at Mecca. Two pilgrim vessels have already gone from Karachi but they will not now be followed by others. It is no doubt a hardship on the Mussalmans of India to have to forego all opportunity for another season of taking a journey which they regard of great value to their eternal interests. They can, however, be consoled with the reflection that their detention ffom the Hedjaz, with a view to the protection of other followers of the Prophet being involuntary cannot be irreligious, and moreover that their own sacred books recognise that the performance of this pious duty is necessarily subject to many limitations. If there is one lesson more than another which the further suspension of pilgrimage to the Hedjaz should bring home to the Mahomedan leaders especially in Bombay it is that the heartiest co-operation should be given to the authorities in their efforts to stamp out the plague so as to contribute to the reduction of the period during which such suspension will be insisted by the foreign powers.

THE following telegram from the British Consul, Alexandria, dated the 25th March, has been received :—"Plague rules enforced in Egypt against arrivals from Jedda on account of plague there."

AT the High Court, on Saturday, Mr. Justice Fulton delivered judgment in the case in which Allamai, wife of Mr. Nasarwanji Framji Bhundara, barrister-at-law, who has been residing and practising at Hyderabad for some years past, sued the Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, to recover Rs. 25,000 and interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 5th March 1895. The plaintiff stated that, in the year 1894, one Mahboob Bee, the wife of Moonshi Abdool Samad, of Hyderabad, negotiated an insurance on her own life through the Bombay agents of the defendant company, and ultimately on the 23rd August 1894, a policy of insurance was granted to her on her life for Rs. 25,000. On the 1st September 1894, the policy was assigned to the plaintiff by Mahboob Bee, who died on the 2nd October 1894 ; and the plaintiff now claimed the amount of the policy. The defendant company admitted the execution of the policy, but denied that it was effected by Mahboob Bee or for her use or benefit. It was effected, they said, by Nasarwanji Framji Bhundara, husband of the plaintiff, in the name of Mahboob Bee, but for his own use and benefit, he having no interest in her life. It was obtained by fraudulent misrepresentations as to the age of Mahboob Bee, and as to her means and circumstances, and those of her husband Abdool Samad, by Mr. Nasarwanji Bhundara for his own use and benefit ; and the defendant company contended it was not binding on them. They did not

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

THE QUESTION OF PEACE OR WAR.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

It is understood that President Mckinley will make no demand on Spain on account of the Maine disaster, but will submit the facts and await Spain's explanation.

It is also understood that the President is determined to insist upon American intervention in Cuba to relieve the starving population there, and that the question of peace or war will largely depend upon Spanish concurrence.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

The United States Government have decided to inform Spain that the conditions of misery and starvation in which the people of Cuba are living having become intolerable, hostilities in the Island must cease.

In the meantime preparations for war by the United States continue to be actively made.

The scare throughout the United States is unprecedented.

THE MAINE DISASTER.

THE SPANISH REPORT.

The Spanish report on the Maine disaster says that the explosion demonstrates that it was caused internally.

AMERICAN REPORT.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 25.

The report of the American Commissioners appointed to enquire into the Maine disaster has been published, and shows that the explosion was external and apparently caused by a submarine mine.

The report does not fix any responsibility in the matter.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The Oxford and Cambridge boat race was rowed to-day, and won by the Oxford boat by twelve lengths.

The race was rowed in a storm of rain and sleet and the Cambridge boat was almost swamped.

BRITISH NAVAL ACTIVITY IN CHINA.

Reuter telegraphs from Hong Kong that all the British warships there have been ordered to be in immediate readiness to proceed to sea.

THE CHINESE CONCESSIONS TO RUSSIA.

The "Times," Peking correspondent telegraphs that the conditions in regard to the cession of Talienwan to Russia are designed to conciliate the trading nations while Russia consolidates her power prior to the absorption of Manchuria.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The "Times" and "Standard" alike condemn the disastrous vacillation and inaction of the British Government in China.

The "Times" counsels an immediate and powerful naval demonstration by the British in the Gulf of Pechili.

MAIDSTONE ELECTION.

The election for the seat at Maidstone rendered vacant by the resignation of Sir Frederick Seager Hunt (Conservative) has resulted in the return of Mr. Cornwallis, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of 178 over Mr. Barker, the Liberal candidate.

The polling was as follows :—Cornwallis (C.) 2,214 votes ; Barker (L.) 2,036 votes.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

During the debate in the Commons on the Army Estimates Mr. Powell Williams, Financial Secretary of the War Office, stated that as soon as the necessary arrangements were made an Army Medical Corps would be established the members of which would have the titles of Colonel, Major, etc. of the Army Medical Corps.

THE STRANDING OF THE CHINA.

Only the lower forehold of the China is flooded, and it is hoped the ship may be saved if the weather moderates.

The steamer Carthage is bringing on the passengers and mails.

DEATHS FROM PLAGUE AT JEDDAH.

It is officially announced that three deaths from plague have taken place at Jeddah.

RESIGNATION OF SIGNOR CRISPI.

Signor Crispi has resigned his seat in the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

THE DERVISHES ENTRENCHED.

The Dervishes are now entrenched in a dense bush country at Hilgi, thirty miles up the Atbara River.

THE NEW BRITISH AGENT IN ABYSSINIA.

Lieut. Harrington has arrived at Aden, and is proceeding to King Menelik's Court.

DEATH OF A NOVELIST.

The death is announced of Mr. James Payn, the novelist.

SPEECH BY M. HANOTAUX.

PARIS, MARCH 27.

[redacted]Hanotaux, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies' [redacted] settlement of the Cretan question was ap- [redacted] and expressed his confidence in the eventual [redacted] of the West Africa question.

[redacted]said, had not taken the initiative in [redacted]tatus quo" in China, but by virtue of [redacted]s claimed certain advantages cal- [redacted]tee the security of French Indo-

[redacted]k care to secure the appointment [redacted] Egypt to fill any vacancy vacated

[redacted]aid he maintained the position of [redacted]arding mixed Tribunals.

[redacted]ETAN GOVERNORSHIP.

[redacted] CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 27.

[redacted]ular to the Powers proposes Kara- [redacted]s Governor of Crete.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Bhownuggur	2 28-32.
The Manchester Market has been	quiet but steady.
2½ per cent. Consols	111 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 3-8
Bar Silver	25 9-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	50,000	bales.
" " Surats	200	"
" Imports of cotton	83,000	"
" " Surats	Nil	"
" Stock of cotton	1,216,000	"
" " Surats	5,000	"

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 27.

A very serious railway accident involving great loss of property and rolling stock, but fortunately without loss of life, occurred last night on the G.I.P. Railway line at Jeur. A goods train proceeding to Bombay stocked chiefly with oil and coal came to a standstill, unable to mount the bank beyond the station, and the train parted, about a dozen waggons being left. Whilst the first part was proceeding to Washimba a passenger train from Sholapur just arriving at the station was about coming to a stand, when the rear portion of the goods train ran back and came into violent collision with the passenger engine, which was then near to the water-column. The night was very dark and no lights visible. The driver, named Gillett, and fireman Marshall saw the advancing waggons with brakes down coming and jumped off from the engine. The latter received a nasty wound on the back of the neck. The engine was completely smashed, six waggons and the brake of the goods were telescoped, and two waggons were thrown on the platform, rendering the surroundings a great heap of wreck. The passenger tain ran back a considerable distance, but no passengers were injured. The affair happened so suddenly that neither the station-master nor any person in charge had the slightest warning. Mr. Dewey, District Traffic Superintendent, proceeded to the spot, and a special breakdrown has gone from Dhond. The passenger train timed to arrive in Poona at 4-20 in the morning did not arrive till eleven.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLE MEETING.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.

The distribution of prizes to the successful competitors in the last Poona Volunteer Rifle meeting came off yesterday, before a large and fashionable gathering, Mrs. Rooth, wife of Captain Rooth, the Volunteers' Adjutant, distributed the prizes.

The shooting was much better, and there was keen contest amongst competitors in the team matches. Two-fifths of the money prizes were won by C Company, who also carried off the Palanpur Plate with a good score. E Company took the Governor's Cup ; and the Cadets won the Meakin Challenge Shield ; the Gold Medal being won by Volunteer De Silva.

PLAGUE PREVENTIVE MEASURES AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, MARCH 26.

No effort is being spared to stamp out plague in the Punjab. At the present time there are three District Superintendents of Police, six Assistant District Superintendents of Police, four Inspectors, 24 Deputy Inspectors, 171 Sergeants, and 1,838 Constables actively engaged on plague work, being a total of 2,046 of all ranks. Besides these, two officers and 963 rank-and-file are under orders ; which brings the total up to 3,000 (exclusive of British officers), or one-sixth the of whole provincial strength of officers and men.

BANK OF BENGAL ARRANGEMENTS.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

Mr. W. D. McKewan acts as Agent of the Bank of Bengal, Bombay, vice Mr. E. M. Slater, on leave. Mr. W. A. Gibbs acts as Accountant of the same Bank, Bombay, vice Mr. Warburton.

RESIGNATION OF SIR A. MACKENZIE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 26.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie has been compelled by sudden and peremptory orders from his doctors to tender to the Viceroy his resignation of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal.

THE WRECK OF THE P. & O. S. S. CHINA.

THE P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer China, which has gone ashore on Obstruction Point, Perim, on her homeward voyage, was one of the finest boats of the company's fleet. Launched in June 1896 from the yard of Messrs. Harland and Wolf at Belfast, she has since been engaged in running between Australia and London, and was the sister-ship of s. s. India, of the same company. Her dimensions were : length 500 feet, breadth 54 feet, depth 37·6 feet, nett tonnage 4,165 and gross 8,000 tons. The China had single-screw triple expansion engines of 11,000 horse power, but the distribution of power and smoothness of working were ensured by employing engines of the four cylinder tandem-type. She had accommodation for five hundred passengers. Her state rooms on the promenade, spar, and main decks were exceptionally large and roomy and well supplied with every comfort. The ship was fitted throughout with electric light. The China was built on similar lines to the Caledonia, but was a larger vessel. She left Colombo at 1 a.m. on the 18th instant, after communicating with the s.s. Coromandel. The later vessel arrived yesterday with the China mails.

The acting Secretary to Government, Marine Department, forwarded the following information on Saturday to the Port Officer, Bombay :—Telegram from the Political Resident, Aden, dated 25th March 1898. "Latest information P. and O. steamer China is a total wreck. Passengers treasure, mails, safe ashore. Hatton Point heavy sea."

The place where the disaster occurred, Obstruction Point, lies N.-N. W. off Perim, and with the Arabian mainland forms what is known as the Small Straits of Babelmandeb, the distance between the two points being about a mile and a-half. There is a high light on Perim mainland, which was erected in 1861, but in 1885, in order to assist navigation after the loss of the s. s. Azalea at the point called after the steamer, a new light-house was built lower down. At thirty feet from the edge of the cliff on Obstruction Point-from an octagonal gray light-house, thirty feet high from base to vane and eighty-five feet above the sea, is exhibited an occulting white light with period of ten seconds, visible fourteen miles, being S 26 ○ E and N. 42 ○ W. The light is fitted with screens which effectually prevent its showing above its proper arc. Steamers coaling at Perim go through the large strait, but those coaling at Aden invariably go through the small straits. The course is a safe one as there is deep water, and nine steamers out of ten select this passage.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 11TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain J. F. Jephson, with English mails of the 11th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon. During the voyage she experienced bad weather in the Red Sea, and strong N. E. monsoon from Aden to Bombay. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Allen, Mrs and two Misses	Keen, Mr
Brereton, Mrs and 2 infants	Leslie, Mr H W
Brereton, Mr H	Nicholls, Mrs, child and infant
Barry, Miss	Partridge, Mr R G
Fulton, Mr, Mrs and 2 infants	Reen, Mrs A
Finniss, Capt	Reilly, Surgn-Major and Mrs
Hodson, Mrs and child Herbert, Miss	Ring, Mrs
Hogg, Capt J E	Unbar, Mrs and two Misses
Johnson, Major C E	Wild, Mr P H

FROM MARSEILLES.

Adam, Mr H M	James, Mr J R
Beecher, Major	Knowles, Mr A M
Bush, Mr an i Mrs	Kerston, Mr J L
Buchanan, Mr J C	Kirset, Messrs J and R D
Cobbold, Rev and Mrs	King, Mr and Mrs H C
Charles, Surg-Major and Mrs	Leslie, Lady and Miss
Cotgrave, Forbes, Mr Mrs & 3 Misses	Lawrence, Mrs
	Lyon, Mrs P C
Dimsas, Mrs R	Maclaren, Mrs F P
Fletcher, Miss L	Miller, Mr O H
Fordham, Mr J	Mabbitt, Mr R W
Gibbs, Mr W H	Meredith, Mrs and child
Greyfort, Mrs	Nugent, Rev C P
Gawthropp, Mr C J	Gunnaney, Capt and Mrs
Grenfell, Mr H A P	Patterson, Mrs M L
Glass, Mr H	Pearson, Mr and Mrs T A
Henvey, Mr and Mrs	Rich, Capt W H D
Hyde, Mr and Mrs	Ransom, Mr H E
Hathaway, Mrs M, child and infant	Risley, Mrs and child
	Swaine, Surg-Lieut-Col F R
Hooper, Mr E D M	Stanton, Lieut W L
Hill, Mr C P	Templar, Mr A H
Jameson, Miss	

FROM BRINDISI.

Captain, Mr H M	Phiros, Mr F
Finniss, Capt	Simpson, Mr R A
Hamilton, Mr	Selwyn, Capt
Kanga, Mr F M	Smith, Mr F Yorke
Mende, Mr Paul	Stearer, Mrs

FROM ISMAILIA.

Clarkson, Capt and Mrs B St J Chennery, Miss

FROM ADEN.—De Berry, Comr D C L, R I M. [illegible]

NEWS FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

FURTHER DISTURBANCES AT BUSHIRE.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Bushire, says :—Since I sent my last letter things have been uncommonly lively in and around Bushire, and several fresh disturbances have taken place. The plan of operations of the Tanjistanis seems to have completely changed. I have before told you how a small gang had taken refuge at Imam Zada, and sallying forth at night time harried the whole country side, plundering and killing the peaceable inhabitants if any resistance were encountered. But now it appears that their leader Ali Khan has left the shelter of the Imam Zada, and with his gang of reprobates has crossed to the mainland, which is the native soil of the Tanjistanis. He has collected a band of men, variously reported as numbering between 200 and 500 men, and is awaiting a favourable opportunity to plunder on a large and remunerative scale. It is also reported that he intends to attack the telegraph station at Rishire, and pull up the bench marks which were torn up last year and replaced later on, and also to utterly demolish the buildings. There are many other extremely sensational rumours afloat as to his intended proceedings, which are probably much exaggerated. Be this as it may, a large party of Tanjistanis the other day afternoon attempted to cross the Mashila—a sandy strip which is almost covered at high water—which separates Bushire from the mainland, their avowed destination being the Rishire Telegraph Station. Luckily a small number of the Malik-tegar's men met the band, which numbered close on two hundred, and opposed their further progress. Finding argument useless with the robbers they warned them that if they advanced any further they would fire on them. This warning not producing the desired effect, and the Tanjistanis still pushing on, the Melik's men promptly carried out their threat and fired, wounding several of the band. The Tanjistanis, however, returned the fire, and with one volley killed four of the guards, and wounded three. One of the killed was Shaikh Saleh, the Malik's head man. The remainder of the guards then retired, but the Tanjistanis, probably afraid that the alarm was given, retreated to their own country. Had it not been for the tbe uncommonly plucky behaviour of the guards, it is probable that a serious disturbance would have taken place, as the Tanjistanis were in force and meant business, coming on with their drums beating and flags waving at the top of long poles. They evidently expected to meet with no resistance, and were doubtless disconcerted at the warmth of their welcome. Immediately on receipt of the news, Colonel Meade landed ten marines from the R. I. M. S. Lawrence, which was lying off the place, for the protection of the telegraph station. The following day, however, these marines were removed to Sutzabad for the protection of the Residency, and a party of 30 sailors and marine with a machine gun, under the charge of Lieutenant Robinson, R. N., was landed from H. M. S. Sphinx, to protect the telegraph station and the women and children who live there. This party is reported to have put the central building into a fit stage to stand a siege by blocking up the whole of the lower verandah with huge stones and sandbags. The new Governor has also sent all his soldiers to scour the surrounding country, and about 100 with an old-fashioned muzzle-loading gun are stationed on the Mashila, so as to contest the right of way with the Tanjistanis should they attempt to advance in that direction. There is no doubt that the Persians are stirred up by the landing of the sailors to more vigorous measures than they would otherwise be guilty of, but it is doubtful if they will, or can take any really effective steps to stamp out these plagues, and if the sailors are again withdrawn, they will promptly sink into their old state of sloth and indifference. The last few nights have been fairly quiet, and the terrorised inhabitants of the villages have slept more securely than for many a long day. It must have been a great relief to the officials of the telegraph station also to know that there was help at hand in case the Tanjistanis attempted to carry out their threats, which were directed not only against the Bench marks, but also against the women and children. There is a mixture of cunning and simplicity in the behaviour of the Tanjistanis, who believe that if they attack the telegraph station they will succeed in embroiling the Persian Government with the English, and that the English will probably declare war on Persia and annex the maritime districts at any rate. At present they are very disaffected towards the Persian Government, and firmly believe that there is no Shah, and that the local Governors are simply acting as their own sweet will dictates, and they are reported to be very jubilant at having shown the impotence of the authorities. They are, however, like other Persian peasants extremely ignorant, and are completely at the beck and call of their "Mullahs," and believe anything they are told. These Mullahs, instead of enlightening the people, use their position to influence them against the authorities. As an example of the gross ignorance that prevails the idea of the peasants regarding the bench stones at the telegraph station would be hard to beat. These bench stones are simply flat stones set perfectly level in the earth, and mark the observation spot. Now the common people have got the idea firmly into their heads,—and there is no controverting their belief—that the British authorities have buried the rain under these stones, and that that is the reason why there has been no rain for three years. They also firmly believe that whenever any rain falls, the authorities had lifted the stones and allowed the rain to come down. When the attack was made last year, and the mob tore the stones up, and smashed them into powder, rain, which had not hitherto fallen during that year and the year besore actually fell in small quantities during the following night. This naturally confirmed them in their superstition, although it really shows the uncommon smartness of their Mullahs in planning the attack for a day when the rain appeared immiment. They were certainly not weakened in their belief by what occurred on the night the sailors landed from H.M.S. Sphinx. On that night the rain commenced early, and continued without any intermission until just before noon the next day. There was a brilliant display of lightning throughout the night, and it blew a gale of wind. The Tanjistan account for all this by saying that the sailors were landed with orders to take up the stones, allow rain to fall, and then replace them. The rain which fell on that occasion had done an infinite amount of good, and it will ensure the people against absolute starvation at all events, and if it is only followed by a little more after about a fortnight's time, things will not be so very bad after all. The excitement about the arms traffic, which a few weeks ago was so keen, appears to be gradually dying from lack of some new incident to feed upon, and now one hears little about it, the theme on every one's tongue being the doings of the Tanjistanis, and it must be acknowledged that they supply the public with endless gossip.

NOTES FROM MAHABLESHWAR.

A MAHABLESHWAR correspondent writes that the climate leaves much to be desired. The days are dry and hot still, though a delightful feeling of rest and peaceful quiet pervades the hill. There are said to be forty young ladies in Mahableshwar, besides thirty married women. Four brave men have managed to put in an appearance, but they have not succeeded in bagging or frightening away several tigers who are said to prowl calmly from point to point through the jungle and on the roads indifferently. One lady declares the tiger she met salaamed to her, but he could not surely have been an old acquaintance. There are rumours of a gay season, and of a solemn determination to test in varied groups the merits of the new floor of the club which is just in position. Government House has been provided with a polished parquet floor also, and theearly and somewhat forlorn damsels on the hill are longing for the doors to be open and the cards to be out and for their partners to arrive. For all this the arrival of the Governor and Lady Sandhurst is necessary ; and they are eagerly expected. The strawberries are specially fine, the new layers from Saharunpore having acclimatised themselves without losing any of their excellence. So walk up ladies and gentlemen, chiefly gentlemen, and let the curtain rise. The play must begin.

GENERAL MAITLAND, Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, will leave Calcutta on the 29th instant. He will visit Rawalpindi and Peshawar, and possibly Malakand, and will reach Simla on April 16th. Sir William Cuningham, Foreign Secretary, will leave on the 31st instant and travel direct to Simla.

BOMBAY RACES.

THE attendance on Saturday was small compared to previous weeks, a fact which the departure of the Caledonia had probably a good deal to do with. The afternoon was rather sultry, though at times a nice breeze blew across the course. The racing was on the whole very good, if somewhat ruinous to the betting public, and one or two very close finishes gave backers a good run for their money. The afternoon's sport opened with a Selling Race which proved the good thing it looked on paper, for Exile, who won hard, held by a length from Euphrates. The Galloway Handicap was won by Rubdan, ridden by C. B. Mahomed ; in fact it was Mahomed's day out, for out of the five races he had mounts in he rode four winners. The Kempton Stakes was a close thing between Malta and Bantoum, the former just winning by a short head. The New Stand Plate was the upset of the afternoon, the favourite Roy getting no nearer than third, while an outsider, Coolalta, beat The Wreck on the post by half-a-length. The Town Plate proved a soft thing for Nancy, who won easily by a length from Tipo, the favourite. The last race of the afternoon, The Farewell Plate, gave Nobelman the chance he has been working for all the season, and he beat Showiman (for whom on paper the race looked an absolute "cert") by a head. During the afternoon the Band of the Marine Battalion played a selection of music. There will be one more meeting next Saturday.

1ST RACE.—"The Selling Race." Distance—5 furlongs. Rs. 200. For Arab Galloways 13-3 and under, landed since 1st August, 1897. 13-3 entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000 to carry 10st. 3lbs. allowed for every Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. W. I. Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 80 once, 4lbs ; once, 7lbs.

Mr S A W's g a g Exile, 9st 3lbs. Aga S Shah	1
Mr Pallonjee Hormusjee's g a g Euphrates, 9st. Gunja	2
Aga Mustapha Khan's b a g Nightingale, 8st. Pillaji	0
Mr Pestonjee Framjee's b a g Jehangir, 8st 13lbs, Soda	0

Betting : 5 to 2 on Exile ; 3 to 1 the others.

Jehangir made all the running to the bend, where he went back to his field. Exile here took the lead, followed by Euphrates, and won hard held by a length. Time—1min. 11 1-2secs.

2ND RACE.—"The Galloway Handicap." Distance—6 furlongs. Rs. 200. Handicap for Arab and C. B. galloways 14 hands and under which have not won a race value Rs. 150. Top weight not accepting, weight to be raised 5lbs.

Mr Abdoola Tamimi's g a g Rubdan, 8st 5lbs., E B Mahomed	
Mr Mahomed bin Haji Abdoola's c a g Ardahan, 8st 2lbs, Gunja	2
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a g Ahzam II, 9st 10lbs, Soda	0
Mr S A W's g a g Midnight, 7st 10lbs, Heeroo	0
Mr F N D's c a g Bonny Boy II, 7st, Pillajee	0

Betting : 5 to 4 on Azham II. ; 2 to 1 Rubdan, Midnight and Bonny Boy II. ; 3 to 1 Ardahan.

Azham II. went away at a great pace and led the field to the bend, where he was joined by Rubdan and Ardahan. The former went ahead and won easily by 2 lengths from Ardahan. Time—1min. 23 1-2secs.

3RD RACE.—"The Kempton Stakes." Distance—1 mile. Rs. 200. Handicap for Arab and C. B. ponies which have not won Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate. Two top weights not accepting weights to be raised 8lbs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a p Malta, 8st 10lb, C B Mahomed	1
Capt Young and Mr McGeorge's b a p Bantoum, 8st 6lbs, Namah	2
Mr Jusoffally Mahomed's b a p Driver, 9st 10lbs, Soda	0
Mr Abdoolasiz bin Saif's g a p Anaiza, 9st 13lbs, Ebrahim	0
Mr S A W's g a p Sirdar, 8st 4lbs, Heeroo	0
Mr B's g a p Clown, 7st 3lbs, Native	0

Betting : Evens Malta ; 3 to 1 Anaiza, Bantoum, and The Clown ; 4 to 1 others.

Driver jumped off with a long lead which he maintained till the half-mile post was reached ; there, however, his weight began to tell, and he gradually fell back to his field. Round the bend they were all in a heap, but Malta and Bantoum coming through a great race ensued up the straight, the former gaining the verdict by a short head. Time—1min. 54 1-2secs.

4TH RACE.—"The New Stand Plate." Distance—5 furlongs. Rs. 200. Handicap for all Horses. Top weights to be raised 8lbs.

Mr R J Hunter's c aus g Coolalta, by Abercorn Copra, 9st 3lbs, G Potter	1
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's b aus g The Wreck, 8st 6lbs, Ibrahim	2
Mr H P Kapadia's b aus g Roy, 10st, C B Mahomed	0
Mr Gordon Hunter's br aus g Dishonour, 7st 5lb, Heeroo	0

Betting : 6 to 4 on Roy ; 5 to 4 Dishonour ; 3 to 1 Coolalta ; and 2 to 1 The Wreck.

Roy took the lead from the start and at the bend looked a winner all over. Coming up the straight The Wreck pressed him hard and a great race ensued, The Wreck having the best of it. When just on the post Coolalta shot through and beat The Wreck by a short head, half-a-length separating The Wreck and Roy. Time—1min. 4 1-2secs.

5TH RACE.—"The Town Plate." Distance—1 mile. Rs. 200. Handicap for all Galloways 14 hands and under which have not won Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate.

Col J Montelth's b aus m Nancy, 9st 8lbs, C B Mahomed	1
Messrs Franklin's and Gordon's b aus p Tyro, 7st 4lbs, Heeroo	2
H H Aga Khan's b aus m Fleetwing, 10st 3lbs, Aga S Shah	0
Mr R P Kapadia's c aus g Freddie, 10st, Soda	0

Betting : 6 to 4 on Tyro ; 2 to 1 Fleetwing and Nancy ; 4 to 1 Freddie.

Freddie led to the bend where he fell back beaten, and Tyro and Nancy came to the front together. The former leading up the straight won easily by a length. Time—1min. 54secs.

6TH RACE.—"The Farewell Plate." Distance—6 furlongs. Rs. 200. Handicap for Arab C. B. Horses, Maidens on 1st May, 1897.

Mr Bezonji Pestonji's b a g Nobleman, 9st 2lbs, C B Mahomed	1
Mr Ali bin Talib's c a g Showiman, 7st 13lbs, Heeroo	2
Mr Franklin's bl a g President, 9st 7lbs, Aga S Shah	0
H H Aga Khan's b a g Helios, 9st 4lbs, Soda	0
Mr A M Bushari's g a g Chanda, 8st 13lbs, Ebrahim	0

Betting : 6 to 4 on President and Nobleman ; 2 to 1 Showiman ; 3 to 1 the others.

Showiman jumped away with the lead and maintained it till half-way up the straight, where Nobleman joined him, and after a great race won on the post by a neck. Time—1 min. 21secs.

THE WESTERN INDIA LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE final tie for the Championship (Doubles) of Western India was played off at the Gymkhana on Saturday morning, at seven o'clock. It was witnessed by a much smaller number of spectators than would have been the case had the match taken place in the evening, but it was necessary to fix the game for the early morning, as two of the players, Captain Greig and Mr. M. R. Jardine, were proceeding to Europe by the mail steamer later in the day. The match was between Captain J. G. Greig and Mr. S. R. Arthur on the one side, and Mr. O. T. Barrow and Mr. M. R. Jardine on the other. Captain Greig seemed none the worse for his hard work on the previous evening, when he won the singles championship, and as his partner was also in good form, the result of the contest was not long in doubt. Mr. Jardine exhibited some very good play, and the serves of Mr. Barrow were difficult, but his performances were hardly up to his best level. In the first set Messrs. Greig and Arthur had a runaway victory (6—1), but in the second set their opponents gave a better account of themselves and the score stood five all ; in the deciding game, however, Messrs. Jardine and Barrow in returning knocked one ball after another outside the boundary and their opponents won by 40 plus 15, thus gaining the championship 6—1 ; 6—5.

PANIC-STRICKEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was the watching hours as I sped swiftly through the silent city on my best bike. The air was close and sultry and the only sound was the low moan of a plague-stricken people. Was this a riotous city ? Hark ! What was that ! Demon of Hell, or a crowd brandishing sticks. I put my bike to its mettle and flew fast. A crack of a pistol shot ! No ; my own bike punctured ! I jumped off. A thousand sticks hung over me. I drew my revolver. The gunmaker's cross on the barrel acted like a charm. The friends fell back howling. On again over sleepers on the pavement, past solitary policeman, I dared not look behind. My house and the horse shoe over the porch—saved ! and I slept heavily. "Sir," said a policeman twenty-four hours after, "is this your cigar case ? I suppose it is yours, as I see your name's on a memo. of drinks supplied." He listened to my tale of woes. He asked me if my mother knew I was out ? I have solved to drink nothing except

COLD WATER.

SUNLIGHT AND CHANGE OF SCENE THE ONLY REMEDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Municipality proved themselves incapable of dealing with the plague, and the Plague Committee have also failed. Last year the hot weather came to our help, and this year there is no reason to doubt that the hot weather will also help us. Like all epidemics, like cholera and small-pox, the plague will rage for a time and then die out gradually. It has almost died out in Hongkong, and it will die out in Bombay.

The Municipality tried disinfectants, General Gatacre tried hospitals, and Sir James Campbell has tried camps. The first two were absolute failures, and the camps have hardly opened before they will be closed. Disinfectants are good, and hospitals show a humane care of the sick, but the only rational method is camps. We may remove the sick, but we leave an infected dwelling behind to infect scores of peoples in their turn. The only plan is to remove every person from every house in an infected part of the city, and put them in sheds not too far from their houses. The people must go to and fro to their work, and cannot be removed too far, unless free trains and free trams are allowed. Some few thinly occupied houses may be exempt, such as those of the better classes, but the chawls and all places thickly inhabited should be cleared out. The houses should be unroofed and every door and window kept open until the 1st June, when the people may re-occupy. In the meantime the whole block may be disinfected and whitewashed, and nothing should be carried back into the house, until it has been disinfected. It is possible that the microbes, having nothing to feed upon, will die out or become so feeble that they may yield to ordinary treatment.

I am aware that something of this kind has been attempted in Kamatipura, but it requires to be carried out on a much larger scale. Nature's remedy is flight, until science can give us something which will protect us from attack, and cure us if we are attacked. That a reliable plague serum will be discovered there is no doubt, but it will take time. Meanwhile, try Nature's remedy, sunlight and change of scene !

The Municipality propose that the Plague Committee should be abolished and that they should be allowed to resume control of plague operations. This is simple nonsense. These operations are too urgent and too vast to be conducted by officials already overworked and assisted by 72 obstructives. They must be initiated and carried out by a capable and vigorous administrator possessed of rare tact and judgment with the help of an efficient staff devoted solely to the accomplishment of their work. It is, however, an open question whether there should be a Plague Commissioner instead of a Committee, and whether the staff should not be re-organised and improved in many respects, or whether a proper account and audit and a store department should not be created. These are questions of detail and may be taken up with a full expectation that the plague will be with us for some years, though its virulence will diminish.—Yours, &c.,

W. R. H.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

AMONG the passengers by the mail steamer Caledonia, on Saturday, were her Excellency Lady Sandhurst, the Hon. J. Mansfield, brother of H. E. the Governor, Mr. E. F. G. Hatch, M. P., Sir James Mackay, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. H. Hill, Sir R. C. Oldfield, Rear-Admiral Drummond, Bishop J. M. Thoburn, Mr. F. Graham, of Messrs. J. and W. Graham and Co., the Hon. Mr. A. Abercrombie, etc. Lady Sandhurst arrived shortly before 1 p.m., with the Hon. Mansfield and Mr. Hatch, at the Apollo Bunder, where she was met by Major Owen, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor, Captain Crawford, Commanding the Body Guard, Captain Berkley-Levett and Captain Young, Aides-de-Camp, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to Government, etc. Captain Greig, Aid-de-Camp, accompanied her Excellency on the voyage.—Sir James Mackay drove to the bunder with Mr. R. G. Currie, the local agent of the British India Steam Navigation Company, and was met by a number of friends and well-wishers, among whom were the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. B.S. Shroff, Messrs. Bomanjee Dhunjibhoy Mistree, Kaikobad Cowasjee Dinshaw, Cursetjee Cowasjee Dubash, etc., some of whom presented him with bouquets of flowers.—Mr. F. Graham, of the influential house of Messrs. Graham and Co., was also met at the bunder by a number of friends and well-wishers, who wished him *bon voyage* and presented him with garlands and bouquets of flowers. Among those met to bid him good bye were several European stock and exchange brokers, Messrs Sulleman Abdool Wahed, Cowasjee Dadabhoy Dubash, Sorabjee Dadabhoy Dubash, Ruttonjee Bomanjee, etc.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

ANNUAL INSPECTION.

THE annual inspection of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles by Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District, came off on Saturday afternoon on the general parade ground. The regiment was formed up in line, at open order, at 5 p.m., and received the Inspecting Officer with a general salute. The General, accompanied by Captain C. M. Ducat, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, went round the ranks and made a searching inspection. Quarter column was then formed on No. 1, and the regiment marched past in column under the commandant, Colonel Brown, V. D. After marching past the line was formed on the original alignment, and the men were put through the manual and firing exercises by Major F. Nicholson. The Captains were than called out in turns to drill the battalion, after which the officers were withdrawn and the regiment continued to drill under the non-commissioned officers. At the end of the parade, square was formed, and the following presentations were made :—The Volunteer Officer Decoration to Major Soundy ; and the Volunteer Long Service Medals to Captain Leask, Sergeant-Major George, Quarter-Master Sergeant Stephens, and Corporal Closson. General Ventris, in addressing the Regiment, said that he was sorry to see so few (300) of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles on the parade. But he quite understood and knew the difficulties with which they had to contend. He was very pleased with their steadiness and good marching on parade. The officers' words of command were, he thought, very good. When the officers were taken away and the regiment left to drill under its non-commissioned officers, General Ventris was pleased to see the latter knew their work and that the men continued to drill with the same steadines as before. It all spoke of the great trouble that must have been taken in their inspection. The General added that he had not had the opportunity of seeing the cyclists section go through all their drill. But the movements he asked them to do had been admirably carried out. At the conclusion of the General's address, the regiment re-formed line and marched back to head-quarters.

A HEALTH SOCIETY FOR BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For many months the local press has been full of suggestions, good, bad, and indifferent, for the salvation of this unfortunate city, but all this writing is as the voice of one crying in the wilderness. It is a pity there is no organization in existence to focus public opinion on matters of this sort and to put forward practical suggestions for the consideration of the Municipality and of Government. Such an organization, if properly supported and managed, would be of immense service, and I beg therefore to suggest the formation of a Health Society, having for its object the promotion of sanitary reform in the city. The Association should make it its business—

(1) To enquire into individual complaints as regards sanitary defects and to bring the same to the notice of the responsible authorities.

(2) To consider practical suggestions for improvement and to recommend the same for adoption.

(3) To institute legal proceedings in the case of offences against sanitary laws,

(4) To arrange for lectures on hygienic subjects, and to educate the people, as far as possible, by the distribution of vernacular tracts dealing with the elements of sanitary science.

(5) To generally promote the sanitary welfare of the city, and last, but not least.

(6) To prepare the way for the establishment of a Sanitary Institute for India.

If this suggestion meets with approval, a public meeting might be called to take the matter into consideration, and I appeal to citizens of influence and to all who have the interests of the city at heart to join in the movement.—Yours, &c.,

A WELL-WISHER OF THE CITY.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 11.

THE FRONTIER DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

IT is rarely that the gilded chamber presents such a scene as it did on Monday afternoon, and although it cannot honestly be said that the speech delivered by Lord Roberts has made a profound impression on the nation, perhaps that is partly due to the fact that everyone is preoccupied with the development of affairs in China. At any rate, the crowded state not only of the peers benches but of those parts of the spacious House set apart for peeresses, Privy Councillors, Parliamentarians, and the public was a great tribute to the unfailing popularity of the gallant orator. The "Daily News" sneers at Lord Roberts because he had learned his speech and delivered it by heart. I do not think those whose duty or pleasure it was to listen to the debate will share the contempt so loftily expressed by the superior writer of the Bouverie-street article. It would be invidious to mention names ; but everyone present must have wished that more than one noble Lord who followed Lord Roberts had not adopted his example. The Parliamentary reporters in particular must feel well disposed to Lord Roberts for, knowing that his speech would contain many names of places and things unfamiliar to ordinary persons, and that speaking from the cross benches he would have to stand with his back to the reporters' gallery, he had his speech printed beforehand and copies were distributed to the Press just as if it were a meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, instead of a sitting of one of the most exclusive

where undoubtedly act as dampers on Unionist enthusiasm. A cynical friend of mine says he doubts if half the electors of Stepney have ever heard of China, and he thinks it more likely that Major Evans-Gordon was beaten because of Jewish indignation at the fact, mentioned by Lord Rothschild's son at one of Major Evans-Gordon's meetings of all places, that a dead set is being made at a leading Conservative Club in the West against the admission of Hebrews as members!

THE GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP.

Shortly before Parliament assembled it was rumoured, as will be remembered, that Lord George Hamilton had been or was to be designated as Lord Elgin's successor in the Viceroyalty and Governor-Generalship of India. Even before the report was more or less authoritatively denied, I doubted its authenticity on the ground that to create an actual Secretary of State for India as Viceroy would be an unheard of departure from tradition. It is now being rumoured in the lobbies of the House of Commons that Lord George will not go to Calcutta, but to Ottawa. The Earl of Aberdeen's term of office is expiring, and although Lord George is perhaps wanting in that quality of sympathy which distinguishes the present Governor-General of Canada, he is not his inferior in general ability. An influential organ of the Ministerial party, the "Morning Post," has just been expressing itself with engaging candour about the present Secretary of State for India. We read:—"Lord George Hamilton is a negative quantity, acceptable as a Cabinet Minister because he makes no pretension to statesmanship. His political prudence lies in the discretion which can be trusted to take the safe line of doing nothing." If this is a correct description Lord George is certainly better fitted for the Canadian dominion than for the Indian Empire. A "negative quantity" decidedly assorts with a self-governing colony—I beg Sir Wilfred Laurier's pardon—free nation; a positive quantity seems more suited to an Empire which, notwithstanding the exertions of Mr. A. O. Hume and his friends, is, not yet living (or dying) under a form of representative government. Lord Balfour of Burleigh remains first favourite for the Indian rulership. He is a level-headed, practical, and good-natured man, apparently free from that narrow-mindedness that is sometimes characteristic of Scottish Conservatives, especially those of the aristocratic class. From what I have seen and heard of Lord Balfour, I believe he would make a good and popular Viceroy.

RECENT RAILWAY POLICY IN INDIA.

The above subject which is at present engaging some attention in commercial circles at home is to be discussed by the Indian Section of the Society of Arts next month. Mr. Horace Bell, who will be remembered in India as a distinguished member of the Public Works Department, will read a paper explaining his views, and it is to be hoped that the question will be well threshed out. Since Sir Theodore Hope read a paper eight years ago on "The rationale of Indian railways" there has been no exhaustive treatment of the matter, and the time is evidently opportune for a thorough re-examination of our Indian railway policy. There is a suggestive article in the "Economist" of last Saturday attacking the present system of maintaining a large Government establishment for the construction and working of railway side by side with that of the companies. We have seen what came of dual control in Egypt. It failed almost as completely as quintiple control has failed in Crete. The "Economist" writer says:—"Either the State must do all or do none. The first course is now impossible and the latter must be honestly accepted. It should be enough for the Government of India to control its railway system and to leave the construction and working to the agency of the companies. Funds would then be supplied regularly and punctually for new works and the working of railways would be conducted on commercial principles instead of underpaid officials whose promotion is dependent not on results but on length of service and "surtout point de zele." On the other hand, an exaggerated view prevails, I am told, in some quarters as to the effect of the famine on railway extension. Contrary to the belief prevailing on the minds of many persons here, the famine has not stopped any work actually in progress, though it has caused a postponement of three or four undertakings not considered of special importance.

INDIA AND SIR HENRY MAINE.

Mr. C. L. Tupper was favoured by a large and distinguished audience at the Society of Arts yesterday, when in an admirable paper he indicated some of the impressions entertained by him as an Indian Civilian of fairly long experience in regard to the work which Maine as a jurist and a statesman did for India. The great legacy which the author of "Ancient Law" left to India does not, Mr. Tupper pointed out, consist in positive enactments, but in luminous ideas and comprehensive principles to be gathered less from the statute-book than from his speeches and writings. He never attempted to signalise his tenure of office by the enactment of any specially notable laws. With the self-control which was one of his distinguishing qualities, he limited himself to the actual requirements of his time; and, as he himself said, would indeed have welcomed any suggestion by which the amount of legislation falling to his hands could have been diminished. Maine came to India at the height of the period of Code-making, which began with the appointment of the first law commission in 1834, and ended with the passing of the Transfer of Property Act in 1882. Maine saw the commencement of the era of the local legislatures, and in the Punjab Tenancy Act and the Oudh Tenancy Act the commencement of a most important era of local laws. He perceived the decay of discretionary administration, and saw that this transition ought to be dealt with by timely legislation which should not destroy discretion where that ought to be maintained. The legal changes which were proceeding in his time were expedited, not caused by the mutiny, and he was the presiding genius of the transition from India of the Company to India of the Queen. As a writer his works, though described as groups of essays rather than systematic treatises, possess a certain unity. Not the least of his services, said the lecturer, "is that he prepared the minds of scholars in Europe for the reception of the sort of evidence which Indian revenue officers are able to supply; whilst at the same time he helped us in India to maintain or re-establish mental contact with educated men at home. 'My conviction,' he said, 'is that what is wanting to unveil the stores of interest contained in India is, first some degree of sympathy with an ignorance which very few felicitous efforts have yet been made to dispel, and next the employment of a phraseology not too highly specialised.' He set us an excellent example in these respects in his many allusions to things Indian." Maine more than any other person, Mr. Tupper could name, facilitated the development of the Indian political system, and to India as to the world generally he taught the application of a really scientific method in juridical and sociological inquiries. He stood between the East and the West, between the present and the past, the interpreter alike of archaic and of modern ideas. It was fitting that the meeting should be presided over by Sir M. E. Grant Duff, the attached friend and biographar of Maine, and that the really brilliant discussion should have been opened by Mr. Frederic Harrison, who, as the chairman reminded us, was one of the earliest, if not the earliest, of Maine's pupils in stonebuildings, Lincoln's Inn. The leader of the English Positivists was followed by another eminent pupil of Maine—the Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford, Sir Frederick Pollock,—who enlarged upon the characteristics of speculative power and facility of expression and practical wisdom combined in Maine. Sir Alfred Lyall spoke of the late master chiefly as a legislator. He had stood between ancient and modern ideas, and had succeeded in finding a "modus vivendi." Those who were faced with Indian problems had before them a combination of circumstances with which they hardly knew how to deal, and Maine at once found the formula which fitted the case. Sir Alfred also referred to the humour that marked many of Maine's observations. One of these was to the effect that when certain officials in India landed the patriarchal system, the system in their minds was one in which they were the patriarchs. Perhaps the most eloquent contribution to the discussion was that made by Sir Courtenay Ilbert, who summed up Maine's services under five heads. He tided over the transition period between the India of the Company and the India of the Queen; he passed the Codifying Act; he founded the legislative department of India; he based on scientific and intelligent principles the relations between the Indian Government and Native States; and, lastly, he was, on his return to England, for sixteen years the confidential and trusted adviser of the Secretary of State. He changed the attitude of the English mind on Indian affairs from indifference to sympathetic insight. The other speakers were Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Mr. G. Lawrence Gomme, General Sir Richard Strachey, and Lord Strand, one of the members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. As one of the speakers—I think it was Mr. Frederic Harrison—remarked, it says something for Maine's reputation that ten years after his death so numerous and influential an audience should have assembled to listen to these tributes to his memory. They must have been specially gratifying to Lady Maine, who was present on the occasion.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

The death of the Dowager Countess of Elgin, mother of the Viceroy, took place on Wednesday night at the family seat, Broomhall, Charlestown, Dunfermline. It is mentioned that she always maintained a great interest in the villagers of Charlestown, and the present Queen's-hall at that place was a gift from herself and daughter, Lady Louisa Elizabeth Bruce, as a memento of the Queen's Jubilee. In consideration of the distinguished services rendered by her husband, who died in India 35 years ago while holding the post now filled by her son, she was granted a pension of £1,000 a year.

The Earl of Bradford, who in his day held several court appointments, including the Lord Chamberlainship and the Mastership of the Horse, died on Wednesday at his country seat in Shropshire, Weston Park, Shipnal, in his eightieth year. As Viscount Newport he sat in the House of Commons for many years as Conservative member for one of the divisions of his native county and only relinquished his seat on succeeding to the peerage in 1865. He was a keen sportsman and the owner of Sir Hugo, who in such a sensational manner defeated La Fleche in the Derby of six years ago. The title devolves upon his son, Viscount Newport, who from 1867 to 1885 was the Parliamentry representative of his father's old constituency.

Lord Holm Patrick, who as the Right Honourable Ion Trant Hamilton was formerly a well-known member of the House of Commons, died on Sunday. Though a strong Conservative, he never excited the hostility of his opponents, and in social life he was popular with all classes. He was raised to the peerage last year on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee.

The illness of Mr. Edmund Tattersall, head of the famous establishment at Albert Gate, terminated fatally on Sunday to the great regret of all true sportsmen. Tattersalls was founded upwards of a century ago. The first of the Tattersalls came from Lancashire to London, to use a not inappropriate colloquialism "on spec," and managed the Duke of Kingston's stables, amassing a considerable sum of money. Originally Tattersalls was at Hyde Park Corner; the removal to Albert Gate taking place in 1865, seven years after Edmund Tattersall had become head of the firm. The "Times," as many persons in India can testify, does not use the language of exaggeration when it says that, however celebrated the firm may have been in the three previous generations, it lost nothing under the direction of its late head, who was a model auctioneer, possessing an unrivalled knowledge of pedigree and being never at a loss for the right thing to say, whether in badinage or in earnest, to each bidder. His son and successor, Mr. Somerville Tattersall, is a distinguished Etonian. Last autumn I had the pleasure of escorting a New York lady to the South Kensington Museum, and when we were passing along Albert Gate I said, "There's Tattersalls." "Oh," was her naive remark, "have you got a Tattersall too?"

Other deaths announced are those of Sir George Russell, Bart., M. P., formerly a County Court Judge, since 1895 Chairman of the South Eastern Railway Company, and a man of light and leading in Berkshire; Mr. George Muller, the Bristol philanthropist, whose name is familiar in all parts of the world and who received between 1834 and 1895 "by prayer and faith" the sum of £1,373,348-6-2½ for his charitable institutions; the Rev. A. Edward Allen, a centenarian clergyman, who remembered the bells of his parish church at Tilehurst being rung in celebtation of the Peace of Amiens, and who was a school-boy when the Battle of Waterloo was fought; Fleet Engineer H. G. Bauille, who was staff engineer of the cruiser Calliope at Apia, Samoa, in March, 1889, when, according to the rsport of Captain H. C. Kane, the vessel encountered a terrible hurricane which caused a disaster unprecedented since the introduction of steam—namely, the total loss of four foreign men-of-war out of seven, with a loss of 130 lives, and the stranding of two others; Mr. Richard Barnwell, late managing director of the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company; Chief Justice Daire, of British Columbia; M. Gararhanin, ex-Servian Minister; M. Charles Scheffer, director of the Paris School of Oriental Languages; and King "Bell," last of the black monarchs of the Cameroons.

THE GREAT FIRE AT MATHERAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

A MEETING of residents and visitors on the hill was convened by our worthy Superintendent, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S., this morning, at the Karsandas Mulji Library, to consider the advisability of starting a Relief Fund for the sufferers by the fire which occurred in the bazaar on Wednesday night last. About a hundred visitors were present, conspicuons amongst whom were Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Tribhovundas Varjivundas, Jehangir B. Marzban, Ardesher Nussurwanjee Mody, Framjee C. Mehta, Dr. Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee Nicholson, Messrs. Hajibhoy Laljee, Bejonjee Sorabjee Chenoy, Framroz Sorabjee Chinoy Vandravundas Ramji, Bhugwandas Narotumdas, Bapuji Hormusjee Mody, and Jagmohundas Varjeevundas. The Superintendent, who presided, having explained the object of the meeting, Mr. Framjee C. Mehta, the hony. secretary of the fund, laid before the meeting a short statement of the late Famine Relief Fund, from which it appeared that the total subscription amounted to Rs. 3,527, out of which Rs. 3,000 were left as balance, which he proposed should be devoted to the relief of the sufferers in the present distress. He, however, drew the attention of the meeting to the fact that as the fund was subscribed for a specific object, and as it was now proposed to devote it to a quite different, though equally charitable, cause, it was necessary to obtain the sanction of the subscribers before handing over the amount to the treasurer of the present fund, and therefore he proposed that an advertisement should be put in the newspapers drawing the attention of the subscribers of the Famine Fund to the fact that it was now proposed to devote the balance to the relief of the sufferers by the late fire, and if nobody objected, as he was sure nobody would do, the object being equally worthy, he would have no objection in handing over the amount as desired.

The meeting approved of this proposal, and it was resolved to act upon it. Mr. Tribhovundas Varjeevundas thereafter proposed a vote of sympathy towards the sufferers. Mr. H. N. Lord propcsed a large committee to carry out the object of the meeting; to which Mr. Mehta objected, saying that the committee proposed would be too unwieldy for practical work. After a long discussion, a small working committee was appointed, as proposed by Mr. Mehta, consisting of the following gentlemen:—The Superintendent, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Tribhovundas Varjeevandas, Jehangir B. Murzban, Hajeebhoy Laljee, H. N. Lord, Mr. De Souza, proprietor, Granville Hotel, and Dr. Pursungsing, Assistant Superintendent, with Messrs. Framjees C. Mehta and Bejonji Sorabji Chenoy, as secretaries, and Messrs Tribhovundas Varjeevandas and Currimbhoy Ebrahim as treasurers. Mr. Mehta thanked the meeting for appointing him secretary, but requested that he be allowed to withdraw on account of ill-health, but the Superintendent and other prominent members insisted on his accepting the post, which he had finally to do. Mr. Murzban then suggested that the Superintendent should write to the newspapers under his own name detailing the disaster, and should also draw the attention of the Collector to the incident. The Superintendent mentioned that he had already sent a report of the matter to the Collector on the 25th. Finally a subscription list was started in which the following sums were subscribed up to the posting of this letter.

Subscriptions received in Bombay through Mr. F. C Mehta:—

	Rs.
Bai Dinbai N Petit	300
Mr Cawasjee Dinshah Adenwalla	100
Mr Damodardas Gorthundas, C I E	100
Mr Jamsetjee Ardeshir Wadia	100
Messrs H J Ritstomjee and Co	50
Mr Nowroji Maneckji Wadia in memory of the late Bai Motlabai	50
Family at Pinto Lodge	21
Mr S M Edwardes, I C S, Superintendent, Matheran	50
Messrs Tribhovundas and Jugmovundas Varjeevandas	150
Mr Currimbhoy Ebrahim	100
Mr Hajeebhoy Laljee	125
Mr Ardeshar Nasserwanjee Mody	100
Mr Vundravundas Ramjee	100
Mr Jehram Naranjee	100
Mr Bhagvandas Narotumdas	75
Mr A E Chenoy and family	50
Family of the late Mr Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy	40
Mr Jehangir B Murzban	25
Dr Jeejeebhoy Pestonji Nicholson	25
Mr Sandy Bungalow	25
Mr D R Umrigar	15
Malcolm House	15
Mr Devidas Pranjeevundas Mehta	10
Mr Parmanand Chaturbhuj	25

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	5
	Fort, Northern	1	1	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	6	6	
	Chuckla	0	2	37
	Umarkhady	7	5	
	Dongri	1	1	
C	Market	2	0	
	Dhobi Talao	8	5	
	Fanaswady	4	1	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	41
	Khara Talao	0	1	
	Kumbharwada	3	4	
D	Khetwadi	5	2	
	Girgaum	0	3	
	Chowpatty	0	1	19
	Walkeshwar	3	0	
	Mahaluxmi	9	3	
E	Mazagon	4	5	
	Tarwady	1	3	
	Second Nagpada	0	1	
	Kamatipura	7	8	77
	Tardeo	2	2	
	Byculla	19	16	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	4	10	
	Sewree	0	0	29
	Sion	2	0	
G	Mahim	2	1	14
	Worlee	5	3	
	Water Division	0	0	3
	N.-E. & Unknown	42	1	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		1	
	Jain		3	
	Grant Road		7	
	St. George's		1	
	Modh and Porwad		2	
	25th B'bay, R L		0	
	Nizampura		1	
	Jain, Parel		1	
	Geni Mahomedan		1	
	Govt. House, Parel		6	
	Hindu		4	
	Narielwadi		2	
	Arthur Road		13	
	Custom Road		0	
	Lohana		1	79
	Police		0	
	Dariasthan		0	
	Modykhana		1	
	Port Trust		1	
	Maratha		12	
	Marwadi Fatehpur		1	
	Bhatia		2	
	J J Hospital		1	
	21st Bo N Infy		0	
	Gokuldas Tejpal		0	
	Patharay Prabhu		0	
	Khoja		0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		0	
	Telegu		0	
	Total	137	146	304
	Same date last year	76	67	150

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	6
	Fort, Northern	3	1	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	7	0	
	Chuckla	3	0	20
	Umarkhady	4	3	
	Dongri	0	2	
C	Market	4	1	
	Dhobi Talao	4	3	
	Fanaswady	6	0	34
	Bhuleshwar	0	1	
	Khara Talao	1	1	
	Kumbarwada	0	5	
D	Khetwady	4	2	
	Girgaum	5	5	14
	Chowpatty	5	0	
	Walkeshwar	3	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	1	
E	Mazagon	5	7	
	Tarwady	1	3	
	Second Nagpada	1	1	79
	Kamatipura	7	3	
	Tardeo	0	5	
	Byculla	8	13	
	First Nagpada	0	1	
F	Parel	8	11	
	Sewree	1	0	22
	Sion	0	2	
G	Mahim	7	1	26
	Worlee	7	0	6
	Water Division	0	0	7
	N.-R. & Unknown	33	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		0	
	Jain		0	
	Grant Road		4	
	St George's		0	
	Narielwady		1	
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		1	
	Vassanjee		1	
	Telagu		2	
	Pathara Prabhu		2	
	Hindu		2	
	Dharavi		0	
	Arthur Road		3	
	Nizampura		0	46
	Custom Rd		0	
	Dadur Camp		0	
	Dariasthan		2	
	Modykhana		6	
	3rd Bhoiwada		0	
	Port Trust		0	
	Modh & Porwad		1	
	Police		0	
	Madunpura		4	
	Marwadi Fatehpur		0	
	Greaves Cotton & Co.		1	
	Bhatia		2	
	Govt. House, Parel		2	
	Maratha		8	
	Geni Mahomedan		1	
	Total	120	122	254
	Total plague deaths to date	26,148	22,881	
	Total same date last year	74	59	163

We hear that the Julai girl whose case was the proximate cause of the riots developed symptoms of plague on Saturday. Up to that time she was suffering from fever of a suspicious type, but it was very doubtful whether the symptoms were those of plague.

All the plague cases in the European Hospital are progressing satisfactorily.

Surgeon-Major-General R. Harvey, Director-General, Indian Medical Service, was inoculated against plague, on Saturday, by Mons. Haffkine.

WORK AT THE DOCKS.

Work at the docks is very brisk, but some difficulty is experienced in getting sufficient labourers and cartmen, who consequently demand high wages. The shippers suffer great loss, because, owing to the pressure of work on all hands, they are not able to ship their full cargo. The demand for labourers is principally on account of the heavy work left undone during the strike. The full number of cart-men do not come out to work, owing either to deaths, sickness, or absence from Bombay, and the export and import seasons being in full swing the work is very heavy. The anxiety of the shippers who could not ship their goods during the strike, to do so early is very great. The anxiety for clearing the goods from the docks and the stations is also equally marked, hence the demand for labourers and cart-men. The labourers seem to be disappointed that the quarantine rules have not been further relaxed, because they wish to send away their families to their country. They believed that after the Holi, the plague would decrease, but as it does not yet show signs of abatement, they begin to get disheartened and wish to send away their wives and children. The cart-men have doubled or trebled their rates, saying that they did not get sufficient work in the beginnibg of the season, and consequently they found it difficult to maintain themselves; and now there is a chance for them to recoup their losses of which they must take advantage.

THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES.

In response to H. E. the Governor's speech of the 15th instant and the public notification of the next day, a large number of gentlemen sent in their names offering their services to act on this committee. These gentlemen met Mr. Du Boulay at the Town Hall on the forenoon of the 24th instant to form a roster. The large number of volunteers rendered it impossible to utilise the services of all, but after consulting so far as possible the convenience of the gentlemen present, the following roster was arranged, it being understood that the other gentlemen would still be ready to serve if their assistance was subsequently required:—

Monday—Messrs. Abdul Razak bin Kurtas, Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, Hakim Mahomed Dayan, K. N. Kanraji, Rustonsey Mootji, and Sorabji Framji Billimoria.

Tuesday—Messrs. Abdool Hoosein Adamji Peerbhoy, Amirudin Tyebji, Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal, Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji, Kalyandas Kesheodas, Pestonji N. Wadia, Fakirchund Premchund Raichund, and Dr. Byramji Nowroji Darabshett.

Wednesday—Messrs. Jagmohandas Vandravandas Bhatshett, Mahomedali Adamji Peerbhoy, N. M. Wadia, C. I. E., Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Budrudin Abdulla Kur, and Bomanji Byramji Patel.

Thursday—Messrs. Fardunji Jamsetji Parekh, Ghanesham Nilkanth Nadkarni, Haji Yussuf Ismail, Lakhamsey Napoo, Dr. A. D. Mody, and the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna.

Friday—The Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, Messrs Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Jivanji Jamsetji Mody, Joseph Ezekiel, Dr. N. N. Katrak, and Dr. Ismail Janmahomed.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The reports sent by the medical officers of the various districts to the Plague Committee on Saturday, stated that in the Colaba District one case of plague was detected in Thomas Street and removed to the Modikhana Hospital. In the Fort District one case occurred in Calicut Street and was removed to the Arthur Road Hospital. Two cases were removed from the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, being admitted therein from B and C wards. In the Mandvie ward two cases of plague and eight deaths due to the same disease were recorded. In C ward (south), Market section showed one case and one death, Dhobie Talao section one case and no deaths, and Fanaswady section no cases and no deaths. In the same ward (north), no cases and three deaths from plague were recorded in the Kumbarwada section, no cases and one death in the Khara Talao section, and no cases and one death in the Bhuleshwar section. The reports from D ward were not available. In E ward, Byculla section showed two cases and six deaths, Mazagon section four cases and three deaths, Nagpada section one case and no deaths, Kamatipoora section seven cases and six deaths, and Tardeo section one case and one death. In the Parel and Mahim sections no cases and no deaths were recorded.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

On Saturday, 3,431 persons were detained in the Byculla Camp; 209 persons in the Wari Bunder Camp; and 174 in the Modikhana Camp.

THE TOWN HALL PASS SYSTEM.

A correspondent sends us a severe criticism of the manner in which business is conducted at the Town Hall, but as he brings specific charges of discourtesy and lack of organisation, we prefer not to publish his letter except over his own name.

INOCULATION.

Daily report of inoculation at Khoshroo Lodge:—Friday—Khojas 8; other nationalites 5;—total 13, Total to date—Khojas 6,946; other dationalities 1,782.—grand total 8,728.

DAMAUN.

Plague mortality in Lower Damaun was 5 and 3, respectively, on Thursday and Friday last. Owing to the fact that people who had learnt by experience of last year's epidemic what precautionary measures had to be taken to avert the danger, left their residences immediately on the outbreak occurring and were allowed suitable plots of ground to built their mandwas on the extensive property of Mr. Sorabji Maneckjee Damaunwala as well as at the village of Bhimpore by its proprietor, Mr. Musaji Haji Ahmed, who has also kept his vessel, which makes voyages to Africa, ready in the harbour for the accommodation of certain of his Christian friends. There has been no progressive rise in the mortality from plague, and it is hoped that it will soon disappear.

QUARANTINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was given out a few days back that the plague authorities have abandoned inspection and quarantine of the inward passengers by sea, the same being adhered to only in case of outward passengers to prevent their infecting southern and northern ports where there is no plague now. But at the bunders all the passengers coming from southern ports by the ferry steamers of Shepherd and Co. are rigidly inspected, and those coming from Alibag and Revdanda are detained in quarantine for 10 days. Is it because there is plague in Alibag and Revdanda and that plague-stricken people of those places may seek shelter in Bombay from plague, that they are kept in quarantine in Bombay and infection prevented? But Bombay has enough of plague, and why the plague authorities should have the groundless fear of infection from Alibag and Revdanda is not clear to my mind. Will the plague authorities kindly see to this and remove quarantine if it is still insisted on? It will not be out of place here to suggest that if the plague authorities will post in prominent places at the bunders from which steamers leave and start, the modern of the rules in force as regards inspection and quarantine it will be a great boon to the public.—Yours, &c.

B. B. S.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As long as the present population will not decrease, it is useless to expect reduction of plague. Although desperate means have been taken by the Plague Committee to drive out the plague, yet they have not produced any satisfactory result. Lots of money has been spent to alleviate the sufferings of the people from plague, yet no satisfactory decline of the plague has been arrived at. Lord Sandhurst said when he delivered the speech that *bona-fide* business men will be allowed to proceed without detention provided they hold certificates. It is expected that the mofussil authorities will now receive instructions to accept and act upon these passes. If such is the case, then will poor people be prevented from going to their native countries? If the Bombay Government will be graciously pleased to allow all persons of sound health to go anywhere they like, after strict and regular medical inspection by the Plague authorities, Bombay will begin to be decreased in population and plague will no longer remain in its serious form.—Yours, etc.,

Parel, March 25. HARKISONDAS R.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND, 1898.

THE following additional subscriptions have been paid to the credit of the amount with the Bank of Bombay up to 25th instant:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged	16,102	7	4
A friend of sufferers from plague	10	0	0
K. G. Desai, Esq.	50	0	0
Offertory, Holy Trinity Church, per Rev. C. Glider	16	4	6
Total	16,178	11	10

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner.

20th March, 1898.

ST. PETER'S GIRLS' SCHOOL, MAZAGON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to correct a statement in the "Bombay Gazette" of March 25th which may be prejudicial to the interests of the school, i.e., "The plague patients in St. George's Hospital includes a little girl named Burn, who was removed there from St. Peter's School, Mazagon." The little girl referred to is a day-scholar, and contracted the disease at her home. There has not been a single case of plague in either the girls or boys' boarding houses, but owing to the proximity of the sickness, the Sister in charge has removed the boarders to Khandalla for the remainder of the term. The day-school is carried on as usual at Mazagon.—Yours, &c.,

J. W. BISCOE,
Secy., St. Peter's Schools.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints made in England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

OFFICIAL reports received in Calcutta on Thursday stated that all is quiet in the Khyber and the Bara Valley.

OVER 600 rifles have now been surrendered by the Afridis, leaving only 191 still due. The Zakka Khel have to give in about one hundred, and pressure is being brought to bear on them by the other clans.

THERE is no doubt now of the death of the Sipah Salar Ghulam Hyder, as it has been officially reported from Afghanistan. The fact seems to be that the first report of his death was incorrect, but he eventually succumbed to illness. His body was taken from Jellalabad for burial on the 21st instant.

IT has been found necessary to charter another steamer in order to carry out the programme of home reliefs, which are exceptionally heavy on account of the numbers of sick and wounded British soldiers. The hired transport Jelunga, which is due in Bombay on April 1st, will be taken up, and will leave again for England on April 6th.

AT the request of the Manager of the Basel Mission Tile Factory at Koddakal, supported by the Collector of Malabar and the Board of Revenue, the Government of Madras has decided to re-open the port of Ponnani to foreign trade. In view of the insignificant character of the imports from foreign countries, the Government in November, 1895, sanctioned the closure of the port of Ponnani for foreign trade, along with several others, and declared them ports for the carrying on of the coasting trade with Customs ports **only.**

VERNACULAR newspapers occasionally publish strange stories and give credence to absurd rumours, but we have seldom read a more sensational tale than that which recently appeared in the *Hi dustan*, issued at Kalakankar in the N.-W. Provinces, writes to the *Pioneer*. It was secondhand, being based on reports which had been published in some local Punjab papers. Briefly the purport of the story is that a "suttee" has occurred at Khanna in the Gurdaspur district. It is possible that the affair has been already noticed in the press, but we have not seen the details now given. They are to the following effect:—"A young girl, daughter of a goldsmith, foretold the death of her husband, whose father reported the matter to the police. The girl and the boy were kept by the police in separate rooms. On the eight day, when the boy asked for water to drink, the policeman on duty fetched water in a vessel from the neighbouring well and offered it to him. As soon as he put the vessel to his mouth, a small snake bit his tongue and he died. The girl gladly ascended the funeral pyre of her dead husband in the presence of a large crowd of the people; the District Magistrate himself and other officers being present. She asked the magistrate to have fire set to the pyre, but he replied that if she was true "suttee" she should produce fire from her own body. On this she drew a long sigh which kindled a fire, and she was soon consumed to ashes." The circumstantial way in which the story is told, will no doubt cause it to be accepted as true by hundreds of readers.

THE official programme of His Excellency the Viceroy's journey from Calcutta to Simla has now been issued. The Viceregal party will consist of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Elgin, the Lady Elizabeth Bruce, Mr. W. Babington Smith, C.S.I. (Private Secretary), Captain Grimston (officiating Military Secretary), Surgeon-Colonel B Franklin, C.S.I., and Captain F.L. Adam, A.-D.-C. Leaving Calcutta on Tueaday next Lord Elgin arrives at Pathankote, where the train is left for the tonga, on the following Friday. Bhagsu is reached on the Sunday, and then begins the march to Simla on April 4th. The first pass to be crossed is the Dulchi Pass (9,700 ft.), but this is easy; and the only really difficult march is from Jebi (6,900 ft.) to Kot (7,8000 ft. the Jalaori Pass (10,720ft.) being crossed on the way. The total distance marched is 219 miles, and Simla is reached on April 25th.

THE "Englishman" publishes the following letter from a Duars tea planter regarding the recent alarm on the Bhutan frontier:—"There has been some excitement in this district during the past few days. On Saturday last at Dhamurchi bazar in attempting to arrest a Bhutia, the police were set upon by a number of Bhutias with drawn swords. The police fired, killing one man on the spot and wounding some others. The Bhutias retired across the border, vowing they would return in numbers. This was followed by a stampede of all shopkeepers and others in the bazar. The handful of police who act as guard there got quite demoralised and took refuge in a tea-house; and, alarming reports reaching the neighbouring gardens, several planters marched in a body to Chamurchi about midnight. Nothing however took place and most of the men returned to their gardens on Sunday. The following day however large numbers of Bhutias were seen collected on the frontier. The position was regarded as serious and the police who had been wired for from Julpaiguri not having arrived the help of all volunteers and others was asked for. We arrived at Chamurchi in the evening. About 15 men had by then collected and a detachment of police under a Superintendent had also arrived. The Bhutias had all dispersed and apparently everything was quiet. It is not likely now that there will be any trouble, but the opinion is there would have been a raid had the Bhutias not been overawed by the appearance of the small body of armed Europeans on the first occasion. Then of course trouble might have ensued to all unprotected gardens along the frontier."

AT the annual meeting of the Calcutta Turf Club on Thurday Mr. Justice Macpherson, Mr. A. A. Apcar, Mr. W. Garth, Mr. C. L. Johnstone and Mr. C. C. Macleod were elected Stewards for the ensuing year. The alteration in the rules of racing, as proposed by the cutgoing Stewards were adopted. Mr. Justice Macpherson explained the course of the negotiations with the Western India Turf Club regarding official measures. There was now, he said, every prospect of satisfactory arrangements being arrived at, under which, for the next year, there would be an official measurer for the C. T. C., and another for the W. I. T. C.; their certificates being accepted all over India. Mr. Hewett thereupon withdrew the amendment standing in his name. The programme for the Calcutta races next season was adopted without discussion. Under this the added money for the Viceroy's Cup will be Rs. 20,000. On the motion of Mr. Justice Macpherson, seconded by Mr. Apcar, a resolution was adopted recording the valuable services rendered to the racing in Calcutta and Tollygunge by Mr. C. H. Moore who for nearly twenty years has served as a Steward of the C. T. C.

INFORMATION reaches the Allahabad paper of a somewhat extraordinary occurrence at Bahraich. It seems that two members of the Ghazipur Rifle Volunteers, Private B. S. Joyce and Private S. Jones, had come into Bahraich from Nanpara to fire their annual musketry course. This done they were waiting at Bahraich railway station for a train to take them back to Nanpara, when it is stated that a Police Court Inspector came up and entered into conversation. While they were talking a packet of 20 rounds of service ammunition was brought to the two volunteers from the Sergeant-Instructor. The Inspector asked to see the ammunition, and the men acquiesced, telling him that the cartridges had been sent by the Sergeant-Instructor. The Inspector subsequently ordered a constable to get the rifles from the waiting room, examined them, had them put back and then left the volunteers. In half an hour he returned with about a dozen policemen, and coming up to the two volunteers said he had his suspicions about the rifles and ammunition and must take them away. The volunteers suggested that if he had suspicions, he might take the numbers of the rifles and a letter from them to be Magistrate, and if the Magistrate gave an order to that effect, they would come themselves. The inspector, however, it is alleged, refused to listen to any suggest

THE BLIND BARD OF GUJERAT.

We announced in Saturday's issue that Kavi Dalpatram Dayabhai, C. I. E., the blind bard of Gujerat, who had been suffering from paralysis during the last year, died on Thursday morning at a place near Nadiad. The deceased's name was for many years a household word throughout Gujerat as a poet of rare powers and inspiriting verse, and he was popular not only among his own fellows, but even among people of other nationalities. He had no equal among Gujerati poets except perhaps the late Narmadashanker Lalshanker. Both had received an English education, and both directed their energies to the promotion of the cause of morality, reform, and enlightenment. Kavi Dalpatram was born at Wadhwan in 1820, and was seventy-eight years old at his death. He received his early educacton at a Gujerati school, and at the age of fourteen studied the art of making verse under Sadhu Devanand Swami, another well-known poet. He afterwards studied Sanskrit at Ahmedabad, where his early verses gained much popularity. In 1848, he materially assisted Mr. Alexander Kinlock Forbes, then Assistant Judge at Ahmedabad, in the preparation of his "Ras-Malla," and in the establishment of the Gujerat Vernacular Society. Kavi Dalpatram accompanied Mr. Forbes in 1850 to Surat, where the latter revived the Andrew's Library, which was then in a tottering condition. Here the poet gratified the residents with some poetical compositions, for which he was presented with an address. Two years later Mr. Forbes was transferred to Ahmedabad as Assistant Collector, and Kavi Dalpatram accompanied him on his tours, and delivered public addresses for the encouragement of arts and sciences among his countrymen. In 1853, when Mr. Forbes left on furlough for Europe, he appointed Dalpatram head karkoon of the Mahi Kantha Political Agency. In 1855, at the invitation of Mr. T. B. Curtis, Educational Inspector, Dalpatram rendered valuable assistance in improving the condition of the Gujerat Vernacular Society. In 1859 while on a visit to Bombay for the treatment of his eyesight by Dr. Bhau Dajee, Dalpatram delivered addresses before the Parsee Dnyan Prasarak and the Hindu Boodhi-Vardhak Societies, and charmed the native citizens with the raciness and sweetness of his poetical compositions. The Parsee ladies of Bombay were so pleased with him that they presented him with an address and a purse of Rs. 500. In 1862 Dalpatram was selected to sit on the Book Committee appointed in Ahmedabad in that year; and a short time later, on the recommendation of Mr. T. C. (now Sir Theodore) Hope, he was made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. The late poet has published his "Dalpat Kavia" and other works in Gujerati and Hindee. The inhabitants of Ahmedabad, with the support of Sir Theodore Hope and Sir James Peile, raised the "Dalpatram Memorial Fund" in recognition of his valuable services to Gujerati literature, and a purse of Rs. 12,000 was eventually presented to him. He leaves behind him two widows and a large family, two of whose members have already become little poets.

TRAGIC AFFAIR AT COLOMBO.

SUPERSESSION AND SUICIDE.

Considerable consternation was caused at the Galle Face Hotel soon after eight o'clock on Monday morning by the news that Mr. Frank Duplock, the well-known manager of Sir T. J. Lipton's Colombo branch, had cut his throat in his bed-room. It is on transpired, says the "Times of Ceylon," that he had done the ghastly deed only too thoroughly, and it took a very short time for the news to spread to the Fort. Mr. Duplock had been a resident at the Galle Face Hotel for about three weeks, his previous place of residence being he Grand Oriental Hotel, where he went four months ago on giving up his bungalow. Our contemporary says that nothing strange had been noticeable in his manner at the Hotel, although some who attend the Smoking Concerts at the C. C. C. Pavilion on Saturday said that he seemed to have assumed a peculiar guise of forced gaiety. But it was probably not until Sunday's mail letters had been delivered that Mr. Duplock heard the news which made him determine to end his life. The s.s. Arcadia also brought to Colombo on Sunday a gentleman named Mr. Jeffrey, who was vested with full powers to take over the management of Lipton's business in Ceylon from Monday forthwith. Mr. Jeffrey has had charge of Sir T. J. Lipton's office in Calcutta, and it seems that he was to supersede Mr. Duplock in Colombo. The sudden action, says the "Times of Ceylon," must have been a great blow to Mr. Duplock who was given the post in 1894 to a subordinate position in the London office. Mr. Jeffrey presented Mr. Duplock with a letter from the firm, when he arrived at the hotel on Sunday afternoon. The reception of this letter seemed to greatly upset Mr. Duplock, and he shortly afterwards went to his room, and he remained there without putting in an appearance at dinner. When found on Monday morning he was in bed, clothed in what he had been wearing on Sunday morning, viz., a white suit and a blue shirt. He was smothered in blood, as also was the sofa and some of the floor. Inside the breast of his shirt were found portraits of his wife and children, and the knife he killed himself with was a large and fine one which had been given to him at Christmas time. It had a blade some four inches long and two-quarters of an inch wide. The deceased applied by him a week or two ago for a large number of shares in the new Company. The office of the firm in the Fort was closed for the day; and the funeral took place at 5-30 in the evening. The circumstances of the suicide are somewhat ghastly. The manager's attention was called on Monday morning to some blood coming through the ceiling of the smoking room and dripping on to the floor. Proceeding to the room over the spot, he found it to be No. 139, occupied by Mr. Duplock, and he discovered that the door was locked. Upon getting the door open the body of the inmate was discovered lying on the sofa, with a large new clasp-knife held firmly in the right hand. He had a gash across his left wrist which must have cut the arteries, and his throat was also deeply cut and these ingave such a rude job that no doubt could be left as to whether the arteries there were severed or not. It appears that the deed was done somewhere about eight o'clock on Monday morning. Mr. Duplock's own servant took in his early tea shortly before seven, and it was there untasted, when the body was found. The boy says he had to knock twice before he was admitted. He took the tea in and put it on the table, and, as usual, asked Mr. Duplock when he would have his bath. He replied that he did not want one. Mr. Duplock, who was about 40 years of age, came to Colombo five years ago when Mr Lipton started a separate business there, previous to which Messrs. Buchanan, Fraser and Company has been his agents. The deceased gave up his house at "the Park," Wellawatte in November last, when his wife and family of young children went home. They are now living at Purley, Surrey. With the bereaved wife much sympathy will be felt, for Mrs. Duplock was a woman of education and refinement, and the blow will come upon her with terrible force.

THE INQUEST.

Mr. Seymour F. Jeffry, who said he was the manager of Mr. Lipton's business in the East, said he arrived in Ceylon on Sunday morning by the s. s. Arcadia. He had orders to take over the management of Mr. Lipton's business. He met the deceased in Colombo. He saw him between 6 and 7 on Sunday. The deceased saw him, and appeared surprised to see him. He gave him a letter which was given him by Mr. Seymour. The latter was found on the table. He thought Mr. Duplock received the letter. He asked him to sit down and witness went. As far as he knew the first intimation he had of the arrangement was to be taken from the letter. He noticed dissatisfaction that Lipton's name was not mentioned, and explained the reason for the letter gave no reason. When he left Colombo when affairs could be handed over to Mr. Duplock on the 31st of March, but he was to leave at the same time, as his instructions were to close. Deceased then said he would not be required. They had no more conversation than nothing that Mr. Dupock said and there was anything wrong. The conversation was rather strained as they had no suspicion in England that anything was wrong at Colombo except what appeared in the letter. He could not account for such sudden action being taken. He could not say if there was anything wrong with the Ceylon business, as he had not been through the books yet. He had strict instructions not to allow the deceased to draw any money from the business.

Other evidence having been taken it was found that the deceased, Frank Duplock, died by his own hand whilst temporarily insane.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—March 26.

10 p.m.	78·1

SUNDAY.—March 27.

6 a.m.	76·2
10 a.m.	82·4
2 p.m.	81·3
4 p.m.	83·5

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully Soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowlands.

OBITUARY.

MR. JAMES PAYN.

James Payn, was born at Cheltenham in 1830. He was educated at Eton, Woolwich Academy, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1854. At that date he had already published a volume of verse, called "Stories from Boccaccio," and the next year he published another book of "Poems." In 1854 he began to write for the "Westminster Review," and constantly contributed to "Household Words," until, in 1853, he succeeded Mr. Leitch Ritchie as editor of "Chamber's Journal," for which magazine he wrote exclusively for many years. In "Chamber's" came out his first novel, "A family Scapegrace," and, a few years afterwards, "Lost Sir Massingberd," a story which is said have raised the circulation of the "Journal" by nearly 20,000. Mr. Payn's novels became afterwards very numerous, and his popularity a growing one, till he wrote "By Proxy," in which he may be said to have taken a new departure. This novel of incident in China achieved another extraordinary success. With "High Spirits," a collection of stories of a different kind, he was hardly less fortunate. In addition to his works of fiction, Mr. James Payn frequently contributes essays of a humorous type to the "Nineteenth Century" and the "Times." A collection of such essays, from these two periodicals, was published in London under the title of "Some Private Views." His works according to the British Museum Catalogue extend to upwards of a hundred volumes. Mr. Payn succeeded Mr. Leslie Stephen as editor of the "Cornhill Magazine."

In one of his genial essays on the ever-fruitful question of superiority in modern fiction Mr. James Payn awards the three first prizes to Thackeray, Dickens, and Anthony Trollope. This he does on the score of individuality, as the supreme literary test, and he cites as proof of their genius in this respect the immortality in fancies of Colonel Newcome, Mr. Micawber, and Mrs. Proudie. To judge Mr. James Payn by his own standard would be as unkind as it is unnecessary. If we owned in him no master types of human nature sent down for the admiration of posterity, we may look for, and find, qualities more ephemeral it may be, but still worthy of our consideration and respect. He stands forth a past-master in the art which serious folk are fond of calling "light" literature. To these good people, who seem to imagine the evolution of a three volume novel to be as easy as tossing a pancake or kicking a football, he honoured or six volumes, which represent Mr. Payn's literary work for the past three decades, may appear as the amusement of a vacant hour. It is the facile pen which proprietors are apt to despise.

Persons only those who have been humbly grounded in the literary mill themselves can appreciate the ability and industry which have brought Mr. Payn to his present foremost rank, and enabled him to produce the varied marvellous creations that cluster thickly on his study shelves. Brought up in the school of Dickens, Trollope, and Wilkie Collins, it would be strange, indeed, if in addition to his own keen sense of the judicious, capacity for brilliant dialogue, and clever manipulation of incident, the author of "By Proxy" had not caught something of the literary grace and grip which distinguished the older school of novelists between whom and later writers Mr. James Payn stands as a sort of connecting and explanatory link.

Born in 1830, at Cheltenham, at ten years of age the future novelist was sent to Eton, and about a year later, a "nomination" to the Royal military academy having been obtained, he migrated to a preparatory school at Woolwich, where he began his education afresh, and remained several years. In due course he passed child into the Academy, but his military career was brief. Ill-health compelled him to abandon all thoughts of the Army (which, by the way, he was not at all reluctant to do) as a profession, and at seventeen he was sent to a private tutor in preparation for the University—a fond parent having determined that his son should shine in the church. His school days had not been happy. "The Arabian Nights" and the "Mysteries of Udolpho" were more to his taste than cricket and football, and with the exception of what Mr. Caudle calls "the fine old athletic game of cribbage," he cared little for field sports and other violent exercise.

On going up to Trinity College, Cambridge, his reputation established "Stories from Boccaccio," procured him the friendship of several men of letters at the University who would have remained unknown to him in ordinary undergraduate. W. G. Clark, the witty commentator of Shakespeare, and Wilkie were among his close friends. On leaving the University, in 1854 the future essayist began his literary career, and Mr. James Payn's necessities should be an encouraging example to all hopeful men of letters. *Tenui avena*, where preserverance, allied with genius or talent, is the only "Open Sesame" to a magazine editorship, he (Mr. James Payn) early struggle can only have been a happy one. Indeed, as the first MS. manuscripts were returned to the would-be contributor, one after the other, rebuff succeeded rebuff, slowly but surely. In 1854 he began to write for the "Westminster Review," and constantly contributed to "Household Words," then edited by Charles Dickens. His first article in the latter magazine, entitled "Gipsy Children at Work," showed up a few of the reprehensible practices then in full swing at Wooler, and stirred up the wrath of the Governor of that Academy, who applied to Dickens for the author's name. After contributing to "Chamber's Journal" for some time, he was invited to undertake the editorship. He accepted the offer, and for many years wrote exclusively for the then famous "Journal." In "Chambers's" came out his first novel, "A Family Scapegrace," and a few years later "Lost Sir Massingberd," a story which is said to have materially raised the circulation of the journal, and which certainly established the reputation of its author as a rising novelist of the day.

In 1855 Mr. James Payn published a volume of poems, which De Quincey praised for their reflective beauty, and a year later he made the personal acquaintance of his literary hero, Charles Dickens. Acquaintanceship ripened into friendship, which lasted till the great novelist's death, twelve years later. There can be no doubt that the influence of the elder writer was extremely beneficial to the budding poet and novelist, and Mr. James Payn, in his "Literary Recollections," has recorded many interesting illustrations of the kindness and generosity which Dickens ever displayed to young and struggling men of letters. He had previously made the acquaintance of Mary Russell Mitford, the now almost forgotten, but then famous, author of "Our Village" and "Rienzi"; a tour in the Lake District was the source of a long-desired introduction to Harriet Martineau, and his removal to Edinburgh, to take up the editorship of "Chambers's Journal," brought him the friendship and intimacy of such literary lights as still linger in the modern Athens, amongst them Robert Chambers, Gerald Massey, Dean Ramsey, and Leitch Ritchie, whom he succeeded in the editorial chair. Always a prolific writer, novels began to flow fast and furious from his ready pen, sometimes to the number of three or four in a single year.

"Lost Sir Massingberd," "At Her Mercy," "Like Father Like Son," "By Proxy," "Less Black Than We're Painted," are but a few of the best-known products of Mr. Payn's fertile imagination. As an essayist, Mr. James Payn is a pleasant philosopher of the chatterer sort. "Some Private Views," a collection of essays and articles which appeared in the Nineteenth Century, and the "Times," shows Mr. Payn in his liveliest mood. In 1882 he succeeded Mr. Leslie Stephen as editor of the "Cornhill Magazine," and he is to Messrs. Smith, Elder what Mr. Andrew Lang is to Messrs. Longman—literary "taster" "in excelsis." In estimating the value of Mr. Payn's literary work it must be laid down that in every subject he treats, no matter how trivial, he is, before everything, the artist. We have seen that the test of marked individuality as a standard of excellence cannot be successfully applied in this instance. In the subjects he selects for treatment Mr. James Payn does not greatly differ from many of his contemporaries; but he is a supreme stylist. If his poetry (scarcely read, alas!) is serious, the muse who presides over three-volume novels is made of lighter stuff. For a genial appreciation of the "humours" of human nature, coupled with a lively descriptive style Mr. Payne is not easily surpassed. He has never fallen into the crowning error of rapid writers—a slovenly habit. His works never fall below a high standard, and there are no disquieting traces of hasty workmanship. Most of Mr Payn's work is of an ephemeral nature, and it may be doubted whether posterity will not allow him to be elbowed out of memory by later and less efficient writers. Still it is pleasant to believe that "mes" white-nesbed sleeve, while discarding a good deal, will at any rate suffer "Lost Sir Massingbed" and "By Proxy" to attain the green old age to which, by their manifold graces and attractions, they are fully entitled.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 26TH OF MARCH, 1898.

SUMMARY

Pressure has decreased briskly at Delhi, Agra, Neemuch, Akola and Saugor, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. The distribution continues to be very irregular, readings being highest in the south and lowest in the North-West Provinces. Readings are nearly uniform. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Ghatsela, the maximum temperature being large to very large excess of the normal at Sirsa, Jahazsi, Jeypore and Indore, and the minimum in large to very large excess at Lahore, Saugor, Akola, Shalpur and Rajkot. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Akola, and the lowest 62° at Ajmere and Jubulpore. Humidity shows a local rise and the skies are cloudy to overcast at most stations in the Bombay Presidency and at Lahore, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Ghatsela, Cochin and Coimbatore. About half an inch of rain has fallen at Belgaum. The weather is generally fine and settled over nearly the whole country. At Belgaum and its neighbourhood the weather conditions are still favourable for local rain. The usual seasonal changes are in progress, and pressure now show a slow but gradual tendency to remain low in the north and high in the south.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

INCOMPETENCE OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

PLAIN TALKING BY THE GOVERNMENT.

"AN APPALLING STATE OF THINGS."

Some extremely interesting correspondence between the Governments of India and Bengal is published in the "Calcutta Gazette." Writing on the 7th of March to request the sanction of His Excellency in Council to the Municipal Bill being proceeded with, Mr. Risley draws a picture of the sanitary condition of the town and proceeds to ascribe it in large measure to the defective constitution of the Municipality. The letter proceeds:—

There could be no better illustration of the incapacity of the Corporation as at present constituted, to deal with any administrative matter than the difficulty which the Medical Board and the Government experienced in inducing the Commissioners to appoint a sufficient temporary staff to remove the vast accumulations of filth discovered by the Sanitary officers. On the 25th of October, 1895, before the reports of these officers had been published, the Commissioners passed the commendable resolution that "a thorough cleansing of the town should be effected as soon as possible by employing a special establishment," consisting of one Superintendent, two inspectors, 250 coolies, and 60 small carts. This establishment was fixed with reference to the requirements of a single ward, and was quite insufficient to deal with the eight wards in which accumulations of filth had been reported to exist. But although on the 30th November the Medical Board addressed to the Corporation a number of specific recommendations for the cleansing of the city, it was not till the 22nd January, and then under the strongest pressure from the Government and the Board, that they sanctioned a grant of Rs. 30,000 towards a further temporary establishment for cleaning up the town, and even then they entrusted the administration of the grant to a Sub-Committee whose deliberations seriously impeded the action of the responsible executive officers.

A striking example of the laxity of administration that is possible under the present Act, is furnished by the collection of rates. This subject was reported on at length in my letter of the 19th of October, 1895. It was there shown that the demands remitted and cancelled during the preceding three years had amounted to Rs. 6,36,330, or an average of Rs. 2 12,077 a year, being 5·23 to 6·17 per cent of the total demand. Of the sum shown above, bills amounting to Rs. 4,03,280 had been written off for vacancy, error, and reduction, and in addition to this miscellaneous bills representing a demand of Rs. 1,47,004 had been cancelled during the same period. It was explained in reply to the inquiries and want of proper supervision, the work of collecting rates in arrear had been left to illpaid and irresponsible subordinates who had colluded with dishonest ratepayers to defraud the Corporation. In the last paragraph of the letter referred to above, a hope was expressed that the Commissioners might be persuaded to introduce substantial reforms in their system of collecting the rates. On the report of a Committee appointed to consider the question many radical changes have since been introduced which the Chairman believes will bring about a great improvement. The Accounts Department of the Corporation is reported to be in an unsatisfactory state both as regards the compilation of the initial accounts and their audit. The officer appointed to be Chief Accountant has not sufficient experience for the control of a large office, nor is the post adequately paid, The accounts of the Chief Engineer, who is responsible for nearly half the expenditure are compiled by an accountant whose pay is Rs. 105, and five clerks on salaries ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50. Serious loses have occured in the workshop owing to the imperfect control exercised by the Accounts Department. In spite of repeated protests by the Accountant-General, who threatened some time ago to report the matter to Government, but did not carry out his threat, the accounts of the General Department are habitually in arrears to the number of months much more decisively on the General Committee. The municipal government of Calcutta has in fact passed into the hands of the educated Hindus. The European, who ought to have a predominant influence in the affairs of the town, cannot be induced to take part in the General meetings of the Commissioners, where they consider time is wasted in debate, and where they could not hope to command more than an insignificant minority. They prefer to stand aside and make themselves felt through the Chamber of Commerce, the Jute Association, the Health Society, of some other public body which every now and then puts forward some very general proposal with an imperfect knowledge of the fact and no knowledge at all of the difficulties financial and administrative, involved in the sanitation of a large Asiatic city. It is one of the greatest evils of the existing state of things that among the various critics of the Corporation those who are most interested in the questions at issue and best able to make themselves heard should at the same time be the worst informed as to the evils that exist and the least responsible as regards the possible remedies for them. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot blame the merchant and trades of Calcutta for the "role" they have adopted but it is certainly a matter for regret in the interest of the town that the influential Europeans among the non-official community should practically cut themselves off from municipal work.

The result of the working of the present Municipal law in Calcutta may now be summed up as follows:—(1) the conservancy of the town has been shown to have broken down in material points; (2) the collection of the rates has for a long time been defective, and about two lakhs of revenue have yearly been written off as irrecoverable; (3) the financial branches of the accounts have fallen into confusion; (4) the uncertainty as to the re-poctive of the Chairman and the Corporation has paralysed the action of the executive; (5) the European commercial community is inadequately represented and does not exercise the influence to which it is entitled.

REPLY OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

The reply of the Indian Government, contained Mr. Hewett's letter of the 15th of March, is as follows:—

In continuation of my letter No. 40, dated the 9th instant, conveying the approval of the Governor-General in Council to the publication under Rule 34 of the Rules of the Bengal Legislative Council of the draft Bill sumitted with your letter No. 1733 M. dated the 7th instant, to amend the law relating to the Municipal affairs of the town and suburbs of Calcutta and to authorise its extension to Howrah. I am directed to say that His Excellency in Council sanctions the introduction of the Bill in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for the purpose of making laws and regulations. I am accordingly to convey the sanction of the Governor-General in Council required by section 5 of the Indian Councils Act 1892 and to say that His Excellency in Council has no objection to the penal clauses in the Bill.

The Governor-General in Council has carefully considered the reports regarding the appalling state of affairs brought to light by the Medical Board,—which was appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in October, 1895, and by the six Sanitary Officers deputed by the board to make a sanitary survey of the town proper and the added area, and in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, they demonstrate the necessity for reform in the present Municipal law. This state of affairs is, in the language of the medical board a standing menace to the health of the city, and may seriously affect the commercial relations of the port with foreign countries. It is calculated in the case of an epidemic to endanger many thousands of lives. That there are defects in the constitution of the Municipality which have prevented the proper sanitation of the city will be admitted, the Government of India venture to believe by most of the Commissioners themselves, but the Councils-ioners are not responsible for these defects, and it is to be hoped that they will appreciate and give their best assistance in furthering the endeavours which are being made to apply a remedy for the existing state of things. The amendment of provision which have been found to be unworkable is most conducive to the real advancement of Municipal Government, and the Governor-General in Council trusts that the changes to be effected in the law will be found to be reforms leading to the better administrations of the Municipal Corporation of the metropolis.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie has come to the conclusion that the first step necessary is to revise the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act; 1888, throughout so as to the first place to provide for a responsible Municipal Executive, and in the next place to furnish this executive with a law adequate to the sanitary requirements of the present day and the condition of Calcutta as it now is. The Lieutenant Governor does not propose to make any large changes in the actual constitution of the Municipality. He wishes to leave untouched he number of the Commissioners and the methods of electing and appointing them. He does not propose to alter the front chair or to reconstruct the present arrangement of wards. But he considers it essential that the Corporation should be provided with an efficient executive, and that a small working committee should be interposed between the Chairman and the main body of the commissioners. It is in Sir Alexander Mackenzie's opinion, equally essential, if the heavy and complicated business of the city is to be carried on smoothly, that the functions of these three authorities—the Corporation the General Committee and the Chairman—should be precisely defined and carefully distinguished in the amended Act. It is, His Honour points out, the absence of such definition which has brought the Municipal administration in Calcutta almost to a stand still. His Honour is accordingly satisfied that the time has come to undertake the reconstruction of the Calcutta Municipal Act, which in many instances is imperfectly drafted, as has been frequently shown in the Courts, on the lines of the Bombay Municipal Act, so far as these are applicable to the conditions of Calcutta. The draft Bill has been framed to give effect to His Honour's recommendations.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie presses upon the Government of India the vital importance of the constitutional clases of the Bill. The threatened approach of plague has, it is urged, thrown into strong relief not only the commercial and international consequences of shortcomings in the conservancy of Calcutta, the need of a proper drainage system, an increased water-supply and a well organised Health Department, but also the necessity for taking effective measures to reduce the overcrowding of certain quarters of the city, the condition of which is such that if plague once found a footing there, it might take years to eradicate it. For the effectual working out of these all-important reforms, His Honour considers it essential that the powers of the General Committee and of the Chairman should be defined as have been proposed in the Bill. It is said that the sections defining these powers have received His Honour's most careful consideration, and that the success of the Bill hinges entirely upon them.

The Bill is of a most important character, and introduces wide and far-reaching changes in the law under which the Municipal affairs of Calcutta are at present managed, and after giving various consideration to them the Governor-General in Council has decided to give their general approval to Sir A. Mackenzie's proposal. The proposal to revise the law has also received the approval of the Secretary of State. The Governor-General in Council observes with satisfaction that he Lieutenant-Governor is inviting the fullest discussion of the measure, and is assured that His Honour will carry out the proposed legislation in as conciliatory a manner as possible. His Excellency in Council does not propose at the present stage to examine the details of the Bill, but he will watch with interest the discussion of the measure by the Select Committee and the Council of the Lieutenant Governor, and feels confident that the views of the Corporation and the leading Associations, which are being invited by the Lieutenant-Governor, will receive careful and attentive consideration at their hands.

THE AFRIDIS AND THE AMIR.

The following is a copy of the petition of the Afridi jirgas addressed to the Amir of Afghanistan:—"The British Government have been from olden times gradually encroaching upon our country and even upon Afghan territory; and they have erected forts at various spots and places. We complained of this to the Afghan Government on the same occasion, but Your Highness paid no attention to our complaints. There one being helpless, and having regard to Islam and our constancy in religion, we have, under the guidance of God, opened the door of jahad in the face of the said Government, and we have severed our connection with them in every way. We have plundered and destroyed five forts on the Samana, viz., one Hangu, one fort at Shinawari at the foot of the Samana in Bara territory, one at the top of the Oblan Pass near Kohat; one thana at Tora Wadi; a second thana at Kahi one thana at Ghalo-China; one thana at Shamsudin, one thana Chardi; one thana at Kar-Kila near Khatak; one thana at Namak: one thana at Nari-ab, and the Hindu Bazar at Nari-ab. There are three big forts on the top of the said mountain, which have not been taken yet. By the grace of God, we will destroy these also, and the people of Trah have taken up their position in the top of the mountain and at its base. From Kohat to Rudi-Kermun, in the district of Kurram, the frontier of the Orakzais runs; and the tribesmen have been making jehad from time to time within their respective limits; and we will never consent to tender our allegiance to the British Government and become their subjects; and we will never give up the reins of authority of the country in the case of the Government. On the contrary, we are willing to tender our allegiance to the Government of the King of Islam. It is incumbent on the Government of Islam not only to look after our interests and to consider our position but that of the whole of Afghanistan. We, therefore send these 18 persons from among our Maliks, Ulamas and elders, with our petitions to Your Highness presence. We at present engaged in jehad on the Samana range, and we request that Your Highness will be pleased to do what is for our good and benefit and, by the grace of god, we will act up to Your Highness's instructions, because we leave the conduct and management of our affairs in the hands of Your Highness in every respect. We have used our endeavours with our tribemen to do service to Your Highness. This is the time to gain the object of Your Highness. All the Moslems are now at the disposal of your Highness, the King of Islam. We are now in hopes of getting aid from Your Highness in the shape of regular troops, artillery and money. If the British prove victorious, they will ruin the Moslems.

RECENT EXCITEMENT AT KUTIANA.

Another account in connection with the recent disturbance at Kutiana says that on the 19th inst. Lieut. Pottinger, Plague Commissioner Kathiawar had been on a visit to the observation camp there. On his arrival he proceeded directly to the camp on the Porbandar road which was occupied by about 3,000 men. While the Plague Commissioner was returning he was met at the gate of the detention camp by several males and females of the Memon, Julai and Bazar communities. Nothing wrong was anticipated in their meeting, but no sooner had the Prant Officer left the camp, he was encircled by these refugees. Mr. Jagad, Assistant Superintendent who was in company of Lieut. Pottinger, tried to prevent the people from rushing further, but with little avail. On the contrary the mob began to swell. When they saw that it was useless to prevail upon the excited mob who were shouting in insulting tone, a police party was ordered out from the city. Those of the police who were present on the scene, were asked by Mr. Jagad to disperse the rushing mob which, however, was too large to obey this command. They commenced to throw stones, one of which, we learn, has struck the right ear of Mr. Jagad. People were warned as to the serious consequences of their disgraceful demeanour, but to no effect. In the mean while the party was reinforced by men from the city who were accompanied by the magistrate. The magistrate realised the gravity of the situation and ordered the police to disperse the mob by force. The men of the Imperial Service troops were also instructed to be in readiness, but he fresuss of the "Dandukas" achieved the desired end and the people yielded to he authorities. We are glad to see that the prompt measures adopted by the police and the judicial authorities have averted serious consequences.—*Kathiawar Times.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords on Thursday, March 10, Lord Onslow, in reply to a question from Lord Reay, read to their lordships telegrams which had been received at the India Office from the Governor of Bombay with regard to the plague riots which had occurred in that city.

THE KHAIBAR PASS.

On Monday, March 7, Sir C. Dilke asked the Secretary of State for India whether an inquiry was to be held into the circumstances which led to the withdrawal of the Political Officer from the Khaibar in August last, and the refusal to support the Khaibar Rifles by reinforcements from Peshawar.—Lord G. Hamilton: The circumstances which have been reported to me in connection with this transaction show that the withdrawal of Captain Barton was only ordered after the mili ary authorities on the spot decided that troops from Peshawar could not be pushed up the Khaibar Pass, and the withdrawal was subsequently approved both by the local and supreme Governments. I do not propose, therefore, to institute any inquiry into this particular transaction, but, in considering the arrangements which will be sent home from India for the future safeguarding of the Khaibar Pass, I shall take the opportunity of laying down what should be the principles governing the relations between tribal levies and their officers, so as to make clearer for the future the action to be taken at times of emergency.

BRITISH LOSSES IN INDIA.

In answer to Mr. McLaren, Lord G. Hamilton said: The total casualties from June 10, 1897, to date are—killed, including those who have died of wounds—British officers, 44; British non-commissioned officers and privates, 135; native officers, 6; native non-commissioned officers and privates, 320—total 505. Wounded, not including those who have died of wounds—British officers, 93; British non-commissioned officers and privates, 404; native officers, 36 native non-commissioned officers and privates, 845—total, 1,378. Died of disease—British officers, 10; British, non-commissioned officers and privates, 230; natives of all ranks, 220—total, 480. It is not possible to state how many of the casualties were caused by any particular kind of bullet.

MAJOR-GENERAL KINLOCH.

Mr. Beckett asked the Secretary of State for India whether the sole reason for cancelling Major-General Kinloch's command of a first-class district, subsequent to the Chitral expedition, consisted in his having written a letter to Sir R. Low, in which he pointed out the difficulties in the way of the contemplated forward movement towards Chitral, such communication having been made confidentially and by special permission of Sir R Low.—Mr. Brodrick: The hon. member will allow me to answer this question. In 1895 the late Commander-in-Chief, after the fullest consideration of Major-General Kinloch's case, as reported by the Commander-in-Chief in India decided that it was undesirable to retain that officer in command of a first-class district. The Secretary of State sees no reason for reopening the question.—Sir L. Lyell asked if there was any precedent for a responsible officer making a confidential communication of this kind and being condemned for so doing.—Mr. Beckett asked whether, in consequence of these representations made by Major-General Kinloch considerable alterations or modifications were made in the plan of operations; and whether the cancellation of Major-General Kinloch's command as a consequence did not amount to casting a slur on that officer's reputation.—The Speaker reminded the hon. member that this was commenting on the answer.—Mr. Brodrick said the case was decided three years ago, and had now passed beyond the phase of inquiry. Full inquiry was made at the time, through officers responsible on the spot, by the Commander-in-Chief in India, and the conclusion they arrived at was sanctioned by the then Secretary of State and the decision remained.—Mr. Beckett: The right hon. gentleman has not answered my question, which is whether any other reason is alleged for depriving Major-General Kinloch of his command than the fact that he has written this letter in which he took objection to certain details of the proposed operations.—Mr. Brodrick: I said that all the circumstances of the case were considered, and Major-General Kinloch's services were considered at the same time.—Mr. Beckett: Are we to understand that there was no other reason for the cancellation on of his writing of this letter?—Mr. Brodrick: I did not say that. What I said was, without giving any reasons, that the whole of the circumstances of the case were fully considered by the officers concerned, who arrived at the conclusion stated.

THE CURRENCY IN INDIA.

Sir W. Houldsworth asked the Secretary of State for India whether the original estimate of the Indian Finance Minister was that a sum of £15 000,000 in gold would be sufficient to secure a gold standard for India, and to guarantee the inter-convertability of the sovereign and the rupee; and whether, as £16,000,000 had already been borrowed since the mints were closed in 1893, the gold standard for India now been secured, would a further loan for this purpose be necessary.—Lord G. Hamilton: Sir David Barbour, when Financial Member of Council, in a Minute dated June 21, 1892, expressed an opinion that a gold coin to the amount of Rx. £23,000,000, say, £15,000,000, would be a sufficient proportion to the active circulation in India to maintain a gold standard effectively. No sterling debt has been incurred since the closing of the mints to provide any such fund.—Sir W. Houldsworth asked if the Secretary of State for India if any gold had been deposited at the Bank of England under the recent Act passed in India for the issue of currency notes in exchange for gold deposited in London.—Lord G. Hamilton: No gold has been deposited in the Bank of England under the recent Act, but I have reason to believe that the passing of the Act had the effect of improving the financial situation, and was by no means ineffective

LAND REVENUE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

On Tuesday, March 8, in reply to Mr. S. Smith, Lord G. Hamilton said: The land revenue receipts of the Central Provinces in 1883-84, before revised assessments came anywhere into force, was sixty-two lakhs; the land revenue receipts for the year ending Sept. 1896 (the latest year for which complete figures are available), were 76·23 lakhs. In most parts of the Central Provinces the settlements of 1863-70 were for thirty years, in some parts they were for twenty years and in a few small backward tracts they were for shorter terms. The present settlement is for a term of twenty years save in a very few and limited backward tracts. At the settlements of 1863-70 the land revenue of the northern districts of the Central Provinces was fixed at one-half the rental, while the revenue of the southern and eastern districts was fixed at from 65 to 75 per cent. of the rental. At the time the share of the rental taken as revenue has been recent settlement generally 50 per cent. in the northern districts, and under (in many cases considerably under) 60 per cent. of the rental in the south rn and eastern districts. With regard to the fourth clause of the question, "whether, in view of the recent severe famine-suffering, the Government will postpone the introduction of the revised settlements for one or two years," the following answer was recently given in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General:—"The Government of India do not consider it necessary to postpone the introduction of the revised assessments in tracts affected by famine in the Central Provinces where resettlement operations have recently been completed or are in progress. Liberal suspensions and remissions of revenue and rent have been granted on account of the famine, and the Government of India are of opinion that the revised assessments form a more equitable basis than an assesment based upon the conditions of thirty years ago can form for calculating the amount of revenue and rent which should be collected or suspended or remitted."

THE AFRIDIS AND ZAKKA-KHEL TRIBES.

Mr. S. Smith asked the Secretary of State for India whether he could inform the House what was the present position of affairs as regarded the Afridis and Zakka-khel tribes against whom, as authoritatively stated in the Indian Press, the spring campaign would begin on March 7, if they did not surrender immediately, what were the terms demanded of these tribes, and, would the text of any proclamation issued by Sir William Lockhart be stated in Parliament before renewal of hostilities against them. Lord G. Hamilton: Four of the eight Afridi clans have paid the fines imposed, and of the Kuki-kheis all except the Rajgal have paid. The Zakka-khel Jirgahs, with the exception of one sub-division, the Pakhai, are reported to be assembling with a view to collecting fines. The terms of submission, involving the payment of fines and surrender of rifles, as shown on pages 33, 34 and 153, of Vol. II. of the Blue-book, remain unaltered, and so long as there is good hope of their acceptance, operations will not be resumed, but in order that the tribes may not misunderstand the position, road making has commenced from Barkai and Khibar. It is not intended that any fresh proclamation should be issued.

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE BILL.

In reply to Mr. MacNeill, Lord G. Hamilton said: Under the Post Office Bill the Governor-General in Council may on the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interest

LORD ROBERTS ON FRONTIER POLICY

In the House of Lords on Monday March 7, when, at 4.20 p.m., Lord Roberts of Kandahar rose to call attention to the papers on the North-West Indian Frontier question, the public galleries had not a vacant seat. The muster of Peers in the body of the House was unusually great, and the space near the steps of the Throne, to which Privy Councillors have the right of access, was crowded to the point of actual inconvenience. Ex-Viceroys, Lieutenant-Governors, and Indian Secretaries were largely represented on the Front Benches—Lord Dufferin, Lord Northbrook, Lord Ripon, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Cross, Lord Kimberley, and others who have held various offices in connection with our Eastern Empire, while Sir Donald Stewart and Sir Richard Temple were conspicuous at the upper end of the Chamber. Among the occupants of the Peeresses' Gallery were the Duchesses of Somerset, St. Albans, and Argyll, the Marchionesses of Lansdowne and Dufferin, the Countesses of Halsbury, Dunmore, Lichfield, Lucan, Onslow, and Kilmorey, Countess Waldegrave, Countess Stanhope, Countess Spencer, Countess Carrington, Georgina Countess of Dudley and Isabella Countess of Wilton, Viscountess Eatmouth, Ladies Hylton, Coleridge, Chelmsford, Mostyn, and Suffield, and the Hon. Aileen Roberts.

Lord Roberts, who addressed the House from the front cross bench, and was received with cheers, compressed his speech within about three-quarters of an hour. He said:—My lords'—The question of what is the best and wisest policy to adopt in regard to our relations with the tribes on the North-West frontier of India is one so bound up with our national interests and of such supreme importance to our Empire as the East, and the well-being of our Indian fellow-subjects that it ought not to be dealt with from the point of view of any one party in the State. (Hear, hear.) I hope, therefore, it will not be thought improper of me as a soldier to call attention to the papers on this subject recently presented to Parliament, or to take part in a discussion which must be of equal interest to all who have the honour and welfare of their country at heart, whatever may be their political views. (Hear, hear.) So great has been the divergence of opinion expressed on this question by men whose connection with India gives them a claim to be listened to, it is no wonder that the public are puzzled with regard to it, and that statesmen should hesitate to commit themselves to any line of action until the subject has been thoroughly threshed out, and the right course to pursue has been made clear to them, and to the nation generally. This divergence of opinion, my lords, amongst so-called experts, which is apparently so unaccountable, is easily explained by the fact that those who oppose what has come to be known as the "forward policy" entirely ignore or treat as chimerical the reason which makes the carrying out of that policy essential if we are to retain our hold over India. The "forward policy"—in other words, the policy of endeavouring to extend our influence over, and establish law and order on that part of the border where anarchy, murder and robbery up to the present time have reigned supreme—is, my lords, which has been attended with the happiest results in Baluchistan and on the Gilghit frontier, and which is necessitated by the incontrovertible fact that a great European Power is now within striking distance of our Indian possessions, and in immediate contact with a State for the integrity of which we have made ourselves responsible. (Hear, hear.) Some forty years ago, my lords, the policy of non-interference with the tribes so long as they did not trouble us may have been wise and prudent, although selfish and not altogether worthy of a great civilising Power. But, during that period, circumstances have completely changed, and what was wise and prudent then is most unwise and imprudent now. (Hear, hear.) At that time Russia's nearest outpost was 1000 miles away; her presence in Asia was unheeded by, if not unknown to, the people of India; and we had no powerful reason for anxiety as to whether the 200,000 warriors on our border would fight for us or against us.

RUSSIA OUR NEAR NEIGHBOUR.

To-day Russia is our near neighbour; her every movement is watched with the keenest interest from Peshawar to Cape Comorin; she is in a position to enter Afghanistan whenever it may to her convenient or desirable so to do; and the chance of her being able to attack us is discussed in every bazar in India. We are bound in honour, my lords, bound by a solemn promise made seventeen years ago, to protect Afghanistan, and between us and that nation are these 200,000 fighting men, who may either make the fulfilment of that promise easy or else most difficult if not impossible for, if we should have to subdue these 200,000 tried warriors before going to the assistance of Afghanistan, any Army we could put into the field would be used up before we could reach that country. Throughout the last Afghan war we persistently were we harassed by the tribesmen in the greater number of the troops employed were occupied in keeping open the lines of communication. In the Peshawar-Kabul line alone between 10,000 and 12,000 men were required, and, as I told the Viceroy at the time, had there been anything like combination or organisation among the tribes, the number would have had to be doubled. The all important question, therefore, is what we have to consider is by what means can we lessen the enormous military strength we may be used for us, and not against us. The opponents of the "forward policy" tell us that the can only be done by continuing the system tried for nearly half-a-century, of letting the rifle smeu alone no matter what atrocities they commit, so long as they do not interfere with us, and, when their cannot necessities punishment, incurring to the punitive expeditions which have already cost us such a heavy expenditure in blood and money, and inflicted such cruel misery on the innocent families of the delinquents. Burning houses and destroying crops, necessary and justifiable as much measures may be, unless followed up by some form of authority or jurisdiction mean starvation for many of the women and children of the enemy, and for us a rich harvest of hatred and revenge, and more daring acts of outrage, so soon as the tribesmen recover from their temporary check. (Hear, hear.) The advocates of the "forward policy," on the other hand, contend that the system they recommend, and which has been tried, but with far different results, on our southern and northern frontiers, is the only one which will enable us to gain the confidence and secure the allegiance of the wild and lawless, but brave and manly, inhabitants of the central section of the border, who have so clearly proved, by the part they have taken in the late disturbances, the absolute failure of the policy of non-interference. For, my lords, so perfectly was the policy of non-interference tried with the borderers, especially with the Afridis, that their country was, until the other day, as terra incognita to us; and so anxious were we to avoid giving them the slightest cause for suspicion that we wished to interfere with their independence, that the political officer in the Khaibar, who commanded the Khaibar Rifles, and was responsible for the pass being kept open, was strictly prohibited from going to the right or left of the narrow road which leads through the pass; and the only British officer who ever ventured to enter Afridiland before Sir William Lockhart's force went there was punished by being removed from his appointment. We gave the Afridis large sums for permitting Kafilas to go backwards and forwards over the road through the Khaibar Pass for trading purposes; and we paid them an annual subsidy for allowing us to make use of the shortest route between Peshawar and Kohat, which runs through a corner of their land, and which they closed against us whenever it pleased them to do so, greatly to our inconvenience and annoyance. Is it possible for non-interference to be carried further?

THE CAUSE OF THE RECENT RISING.

The recent very serious rising, which is still not altogether suppressed, as well as most of the frontier troubles with which we have had to contend of late years, have not been caused, as is so frequently stated by the "forward policy," but by that policy not having been pushed far enough; by our refusing to recognise the responsibilities of our position with regard to India and Afghanistan; and by the half-hearted manner in which we have carried on our dealings with the tribesmen. Not in fact, by what we have done, but by what we have left undone. The "forward policy" must, in my opinion, be gradually and judiciously but steadily pursued until we obtain political control over the robber-haunted no-man's-land which lies on our immediate frontier, where every man's dwelling is a miniature fortress, fortified against his neighbour, and must be abandoned until our influence is felt up to the boundary of our ally, the ruler of Afganistan. When the responsibility for the defence of the North-west frontier devolved upon me as Commander-in-Chief in India, I never contemplated any defence being possible along the frontier, as marked on our maps by a thin red line—the haphazard frontier inherited by us from the Sikhs—which did well enough so long as we had only to guard against tribal depredations. A frontier, more than 1000 miles in length, with a belt of huge mountains in its front, inhabited by thousands of warlike men over whom neither we nor any other Power had control, and with a wide, an impassable frontier, and upon which to school them for the defence of India could be scarcely based. For that defence it is evident that we must have the command of the most important of the roads which run through those mountains, and, to use a favourite expression of the great Duke of Wellington's, "We must be able to see the other side of the hill"; for, unless we know for certain what is going on there, and are in a position to block the passes, it will be impossible to prevent an enemy from making use of them, and debouching in the plains of India when and where he pleases. So satisfied was I as to the weakness and unfitness of of our present frontier, that I pointed out to the Government of which I had the honour to be a member, the time we would be thrown away in fortifica tions and in selection of positions along such a line, and that, after securing the safety of the two most advanced arsenals (Quetta and Rawalpindi), we should proceed to improving and extending our frontier roads, and, as far as financial considerations would permit, our railway communications to enable the field army to advance when ever a further movement might be necessary. I never ceased, at the same time, to reiterate that roads and railways could not be made through a hostile country, and that we should do all in our power to enter into closer and more friendly relations with those tribes through whose lands the roads and railways would have to run.

A COURSE THAT WILL BE FORCED UPON US.

This course, my lords, will assuredly be forced upon us whether we like it or not, in the interests of civilisation and by circumstances overwhich we have very little control. It is a great satisfaction, therefore, to know that whatever else has been throughly carried out it has proved eminently successful. (Hear, hear.) In support of this statement I would invite your lordships' attention to the fact that, throughout the present unusual frontier excitement, not a shot has been fired in that part of Baluchistan which is under our control, or in Chitral, where British officers have been in direct communication with the tribes, and where our boundary is practically conterminous with Afchanistan. (Hear, hear.) And, as your lords ips will no doubt be glad to hear, when disturbance broke out in Chitral in the beginning of 1895 the very men who had most strenuously opposed us in Hunza Nagar, three years before, actually volunteered to serve under our officers, whom they had learn d to know and to trust, and a body of levies drawn from those robber hordes did excellent service on that occasion. (Hear, hear.) I trust, my lords, you will not be persuaded to believe tribesmen would fight for us if left to themselves. Why should they? They would have nothing to fear from us, and nothing to gain by siding with us, for we should have nothing to offer them in return whilst they would be induced to fight against us by the prestige which a advancing force always carries with it, and by promises which would be freely given that they should be sharers in the plunder of the riches of India. (Hear, hear.) My lords, the question we are discussing is, believe me of vital importance to our future in India—(cheer)—for the attitude, not only of the border tribes, but of the whole Afghan nation, will depend upon the character of our frontier policy. If we are able to convince them that we have the will and the power to protect them and are determined to let no other nation interfere with them, we may confidently reckon upon their throwing in their lot with us. But this desirable result can only be brought about by extending our influence over the wild tribes in the centre of our frontier, as it has been extended over the people of Chitral and Baluchistan and by letting the Afghans see that we are prepared to go to their assistance should occasion arise. I would point out that the forward police has not been simple military subjugation; for, although at times force has had to be resorted to to bring the tribesmen to order, the conquests in the north and south has been largely a peaceful conquest. If any one doubts this statement, I would ask him to read the life of Sir Robert Sandeman, one of the greatest frontier administrators—the very embodiment of the "forward police." With very little fighting, Baluchistan, an immense tract of mountain and desert country and inhabited by clans as wild and unruly as any on our frontier, was rescued by that practical border officer from a condition of absolute chaos, and turned into what is now a peaceful and prosperous province, where our officers move about freely escorted by the tribesmen themselves and are everywhere met by signs of confidence and respect. (Hear, hear.)

SIR R. SANDEMAN'S POLICY OF "PEACE AND GOODWILL."

Sir Robert Sandeman used to describe his policy as one of "peace and goodwill," and that it certainly was. In 1885 Sir Charles Aitchison, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, one of the great Lord Lawrence's most devoted followers, and who, as Foreign Secretary in India, had been a steady adherent of the policy of "masterly inactivity," wrote to the then Viceroy, the Earl of Dufferin, in the following words:—"Sandeman is doing noble work at Quetta. He knows personally all the heads of the tribes and all the leading men, and has great influence over them. The people are rapidly settling down and learning respect for law and order. I believe the change between Quetta now and Quetta five years ago is greater than between the India of to-day and the India as I knew it before the Mutiny, and that is saying a good deal. For this we have mainly to thank Robert Sandeman, whose personal influence is something marvellous. Cultivation is rapidly spreading on the Quetta plateau, and village with foliage are springing up all round the cantonments. . . . I cannot speak too highly of the work he is doing. It is note pioneer work." (Hear, hear.) My lords, it is this same system of tribal management which has been so satisfactorily introduced on the Gilgit frontier, where law and order have taken the place of raids, brigandage, and the horrors of the slave trade. The occupation of Gilghit and Chitral, and the successful Hunza-Nagar expedition brought about this desirable change, by which numbers of unhappy people who had passed long years in slavery have been restored to their house. (Hear, hear.) When the expense and loss of life involved in the Chitral expedition are dwelt upon, and we are urged to withdraw our troops, these facts should not be forgotten. Moreover, my lords, the evacuation of a country which has been the scene of warlike operations is not, as some people imagine, always an advantage to the inhabitants. When Dost Mahomed Khan was allowed to return to Kabul as Ameer, he made short work of every one who had helped us during the first Afghan war. Yakoob Khan, in the few months he was ruler after the treaty of Gandamak, showed that he had every intention of following his grandfather's example, and all who assisted us in Afghanistan in 1879-80 have either been mad away with or are obliged to live as exiles in our country. In considering the question of what advantage we are to gain from the settlement of extremely difficult questions which have been so successfully carried out by the distinguished officer in charge—General Sir William Lockhart, an officer in whom the country may have every confidence—and by the loyal and brave soldiers (native as well as British) serving under his command, we must bear in mind that our present frontier position is not due to any desire on the part of the rulers of India to a quire territory or subjugate races for our own aggrandisement. We have been constrained to press on, partly by the action of the tribesmen themselves, who have made it impossible for us to live at peace with them as neighbours; partly by the advance of Russia; and partly at the special request of the Amir of Afghanistan, who, when we objected to his interfering which recalcitrant tribesmen, justly remarked that it would be impossible to maintain peace on his side of the border unless these men were brought under either his or our control. So anxious was the Government of India not to be drawn on that, in the Khaibar, no position taken up were abandoned only to be of necessity reoccupied later on; and each successive Viceroy, Liberal and Conservative alike, has been compelled to move forward, whether he wished it or no. (Hear, hear.) When we left Kandahar in the early days of the Marquis of Ripon's Viceroyalty, it was intended to fall back to Jacobabad, 150 to the Indus. But with all these will in the world to follow this course, it was found impossible to do so, and we were obliged to remain at Quetta, because a further retrograde movement would have endangered the safety of Sind and the Lower Deraja. So early, however, was the retirement to Jacobabad carried into effect, that the railway which was being laid through the Bolan Pass was taken up and the material sent to Bombay, only to be brought back again and relaid at considerable additional expense before the noble marquis left India. (Cheers.)

(To be concluded.)

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A movement has been inaugurated in America for erecting a memorial to be for whom lost their lives in the United States warship Maine in Havana harbour. A kindred movement has been inaugurated by the American Society in London.

THE ZOLA-DREYFUS DUEL IN PARIS.

A duel between Colonel Picquart and Colonel Henry took place on March 5 at the military school in Paris. It was fought with swords, and Colonel Henry received two slight wounds in the arm, which the doctors declared, placed him on a "condition of infirmity." The duel, therefore, ended, and the combatants separated without shaking hands. Colonel Picquart afterwards wrote to Major Esterhazy's seconds declining a duel with him. Colonel Picquart having regained his liberty, Major Esterhazy, it appears, has been asked by that officer's second, which he will agree to submit the matter to a jury of honour, Major Esterhazy, who lately expressed his hatred of the Jews in violent terms, has been challenged by a Jewish gymnast to a duel on the frontier.

FUTURE OF CHINA.

NEW RUSSIAN DEMANDS.

The *Time's* Pekin correspondent telegraphed on March 6:—"Russia has demanded that China shall surrender to her all sovereign rights over Port Arthur and a lease for the same term of years and on the same conditions, as granted to Germany in the case of Kiao-chau. Besides this, Russia demands the right to construct a railway under the same conditions as the Trans-Manchurian Railway, from Petuna, on the Trans-Manchurian Railway, to Kwang-chung-tzu, Mukden, and Port Arthur. An agreement must be signed within one month. The demands were presented on Thursday immediately after the issue of the imperial decree ratifying the loan, five days being given for a reply. In the event of non-compliance Russia threatens to move troops into Manchuria. China will probably yield.

Agreement. Russia will obtain the right to send soldiers into Lower Manchuria ostensibly for the protection of the railway engineers. Russian assurances that the ports will be open to the ships and to the commerce of the world are deceptive, inasmuch as while conforming with these assurances, Russia can convert either port into a second and stronger Vladivostok." Telegraphing on March 9 the correspondent stated that the Russian Charge d'Affaires had been informed by the Tsung-li-Yamen that the late Chinese Minister in Berlin had been instructed to proceed immediately to St. Petersburg as Special Ambassador with a view to obtaining the withdrawal of the Russian demands. The Chinese Government has admitted that demands have been made, but denies that they are pressing or in the nature of an ultimatum. The *Times'* correspondent, however, reasserts the correctness of his statement on the subject. In this connection it is significant that the correspondent of the Tagablatt at Pekin, Herr Eugen Wolf, telegraphed on March 8 to that paper:—"Port Arthur and Talienwan are definitively leased to Russia for ninety nine years. Russia determined to carry the Siberian Railway to Port Arthur whether China consents or not." A Reuter despatch from Pekin says that the Russian demands are made as "compensation" for the Anglo-German loan, and that France has lodged corresponding demands for compensation in the south. It also states that the Japanese minister in Pekin has demanded an official signed assurance that the balance of the indemnity will be paid in May. A Reuter despatch from St. Petersburg says that the negotiations which are being carried on there between Russia and China are regarded confidential, and that no specific information is likely at present to be given to the British Government regarding them.

The foregoing information has led to great excitement not only in London but in all the principal European capitals. In Berlin a feeling of some uneasiness is manifested. Both in Vienna and Paris it is thought highly improbable that an Anglo-Russian war will occur over the Chinese question, but in the Austrian capital apprehension is expressed lest a fresh Chinese-Japanese conflict should arise. The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says that if a rupture occurred between Great Britain and any of her rivals in the Far East the good wishes of Austria would be almost entirely on her side. The Paris "Debats" of March 9, in an article on the Far Eastern situation, considers that the present situation in India renders impossible any action by Great Britain against Russia in Asia.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphed yesterday (March 10): "An Imperial ukase has been issued ordering the disbursement of 90,000,000 roubles as extraordinary expenditure for the construction of warships. No loan will be raised to provide the money.

A squadron of the Russian volunteer fleet is to leave Odessa on March 13 with 2,000 men, guns, ammunition, and stores for the Far East. It is alleged that two Russian warships bound for the Far East have recently passed the Dardanelles in the night in violation of treaty stipulations.

The "Times" yesterday referred to the situation in the Far East in very grave tone. We take the following passages from its leading article on the subject:—

It is reported from St. Petersburg that Russia will declined to give Great Britain the information for which the Government have asked. If this be so, the nation cannot be blamed should they place the worst construction possible upon the refusal. Those who are most familiar with public opinion throughout the country will be the first to recognise that the present temper of the people is not to be trifled with.

REPORTED RUSSO-FRENCH PROTEST AGAINST THE NEW LOAN.

The new Anglo-German loan was ratified on March 3 in Pekin by an Imperial decree. Reuter's Pekin correspondent telegraphed on March 5:—"On March 3 the Russian Charge d'Affairs lodged a formal protest against the Anglo-German loan, and demanded compensation for his Government. The particulars of the communication made on the occasion have not become known. On March 4 the French Minister made a similar communication accompanied by corresponding demands for concessions in the south. On the same day the Japanese Minister demanded a return to Kabul was the immediate work of every one who had helped us during the first Afg an war. Yakoob Khan, in the few months he was ruler after the treaty of Gandamak, showed that he had every intention of following his grandfather's example, and all who assisted us in Afghanistan in 1879-80 have either been mad away with or are obliged to live as exiles in our country. In considering the question of what advantage we are to gain from the settlement of extremely difficult questions which have been so successfully carried out by the distinguished officer in charge—General Sir William Lockhart, an officer in whom the country may have every confidence—and by the loyal and brave soldiers (native as well as British) serving under his command, we must bear in mind that our present frontier position is not due to any desire on the part of the rulers of India to a quire territory or subjugate races for our own aggrandisement. We have been constrained to press on, partly by the action of the tribesmen themselves, who have made it impossible for us to live at peace with them as neighbours; partly by the advance of Russia; and partly at the special request of the Amir of Afghanistan, who, when we objected to his interfering which recalcitrant tribesmen, justly remarked that it would be impossible to maintain peace on his side of the border unless these men were brought under either his or our control. So anxious was the Government of India not to be drawn on that, in the Khaibar, no position taken up were abandoned only to be of necessity reoccupied later on; and each successive Viceroy, Liberal and Conservative alike, has been compelled to move forward, whether he wished it or no. (Hear, hear.) When we left Kandahar in the early days of the Marquis of Ripon's Viceroyalty, it was intended to fall back to Jacobabad, 150 to the Indus. But with all these will in the world to follow this course, it was found impossible to do so, and we were obliged to remain at Quetta, because a further retrograde movement would have endangered the safety of Sind and the Lower Deraja. So early, however, was the retirement to Jacobabad carried into effect, that the railway which was being laid through the Bolan Pass was taken up and the material sent to Bombay, only to be brought back again and relaid at considerable additional expense before the noble marquis left India. (Cheers.)

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FHE SUDAN CAMPAIGN.

BRITISH TROOPS BEYOND BERBER.

The Sirdar has establishe d his head-quarters at Barber, and Major-General Hunter has assumed the divisional command of the Egyptian troops. Since, their splendid concentration the British and Egyptian troops hold a strong position extending from here t the Atbara. Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald's Brigade, with artillery and cavalry, occupies this post. At Dabikar, ten miles from Berber, General Gatacre's British Brigade, with a Maxim battery, hold the river, and a mile to the south is Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell's Egyptian Brigade. At the Atbara is General Lewes's Brigade, with artillery and cavalry. A few days ago, when Mahumud was directing the transfer of his material from Metemmah to Shendy in nuggars, a smart feat was performed by the Egyptian gunboats. Mahmud has entrenched 20,000 riflemen to cover the crossing. The gunboats, under Captain Keppel, steamed quite close to the bush, and literally swept the parapet with Maxim fire. Meanwhile says a Reuter correspondent the second gunboat sank one nuggar, and captured two. A fourth nuggar was in shallow water close to the shore, and twenty yards from the Dervish entrenchment. Covered by a sweeping fire from the Maxims, a detachment of the 15th Egyptian Battalion landed, and cut the nuggar out before Mahmuds eyes. This gallant action is bound to have a great moral effect.

On the arrival of the British Brigade at Berber (says the correspondent of the *Daily News*) he men met with an enthusiatic reception. The black battalions, in extended order, lined the road for three miles while their bands played their British comrades in The Soudanese had breakfast ready for the British, who immediately afterwards proceeded to the south. Prolonged cheers were given for the Queen, as the white soldiers marched through the market. Berber has now been placed in a state of defence as far as possible. The great central street, through which a band of Dervish horsemen might easily have dashed, creating a great panic, has been blocked at both ends while all needful precautions have been taken to close the ends of most of the narrow lanes forming the rest of the town in the event of an attack. Much excitement, however, prevails, and many people have fled north.

The gunboats are doing excellent work patrolling above the River Atbara, but cannot descend north of there. Mahmud still remains at Shendy with a force of about 12,000 Dervishes and riflemen, and 6,000 cavalry. Apparently he is collecting camel and donkey transport, which is a matter of great difficulty. After crossing the Nile he burned Metemmah, and Osman Dikma with a considerable force is advancing slowly north, and may perhaps attempt raiding north of the Atbara, or possibly north of Berber. In either event he is playing into our hands. It is always impossible to say what the Dervishes may do, but it is probable that, seeing the rapid and able dispositions taken by the Sirdar, and the large force he has managed to concentrate at a striking point in an incredibly short time, the Khalifa will abandon his intention of attacking us. In that case the Dervish force may be expected to retire to Shabluka, or even Omdurman, where it is said the Khalifa has exacted a solemn vow from his followers to fight for the tomb of the Mahdi. The health of all the troops is good.

FRENCH OFFICERS SAID TO BE AT KHARTOUM.

The Cairo correspondent of the "Daily Mail" telegraphs:—"I am informed on most reliable authority that three French officers have been at Khartoum for the past three months. The Intelligence Department obtained positive information to that effect a fortnight ago but nothing has been allowed to leak out."

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION IN THE FRENCH SOUDAN.

We learn that the French authorities opened, on the 12th of last month a postal and telegraph office, at Waghadugu, the capital of Mossi, with whose chiefs the Gold Coast authorities have concluded treaties. Waghadugu has nevertheless, been occupied by the French for some time. The new office is the present terminus in the Soudan of the telegraph line intended by the French to join Senegal to Dahomey. This line starting from St. passes through Kayes Segou (the first Niger post and Sansando Waghadugu, and is intended to be linked up at Fada N'Gurma with the line from Porto Novo on the Dahomey coast. The Dahomey line at present extends as far as Pama a town behind the German colony of Togoland. Pama is about 250 miles from Say and Waghadugu about 250 communication between Paris and Say would thus take from a week to ten days which allows sufficient time for the authorities to have found out the truth as to the crossing of the Niger by French troops.

GERMANY AND KIAO-CHAU.

Germany has, it is reported a concession to construct a railway connecting Tsi-nan-fu and Kiao-chau. The Kaiser has signed an Order placing a naval officer at the head of all departments of the administration of the Kiao-chau territory, and a Commission has been appointed to survey the harbour of that port and the adjacent land.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

THE ARMY

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MARCH 5

7th Dragoon Guards, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains.—W D McSwiney, vice R Cooper, seconded, and H A Lempriere, Adjutant, to complete establishment. Sec Lieut N D H Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice W D McSwiney.

Royal Engineers, Qmr and Hon Capt J H Kenny is placed on retired pay, Sergt-Major H Cripps to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Coldstream Guards, Capt Sir H S Rawlinson, Bart, is seconded for special service in Egypt.

Scots Guards, Gen Cadet B S Romilly, from the R M College, to be second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut the Hon W P Hore Ruthven Master of Ruthven, seconded.

Royal Warwickshire Regt, Lt-Col and Brevet Col K H Corse-Scott, on completion of period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay, Major M Q Jones to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Col E H Corse-Scott.

Suffolk Regt, Capt G H S Browne is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Somersetsetshire Light Infantry, Major A W A Pollock retires on retired pay. Capt G H H Couchman, D S O, to be Major, vice A W A Pollock.

Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt, Lt-Col and Brevet Col C S Gordon, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay, Major G Grant-Dalton to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Col C S Gordon.

Leicestershire Regt, Major B G Humfrey retires on retired pay, Capt G H P Burne to be Major, vice B G Humfrey.

Royal Irish Regt, Lieut R R Arbuthnot is seconded for service under the Foreign Office.

Cheshire Regt, The undermentioned Captains are seconded for service as Adjutants of Volunteer.—D C Boxer and D B Thomas. The undermentioned Supernumerary Captains.—J R K Birch, vice D B Thomas, and W F White, vice D C Boxer.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Lieut J B Cookburn is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

South Wales Borderers, Capt C V F Wright is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Super Lieut F I Day to be Lieutenant, vice F M Gillespie, seconded.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Sec Lieut L E A Bennett resigns his commission.

Northamptonshire Regt, Lieut H de C Huntsman is seconded for service in the Army Pay Dept.

Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt), Capt H C W Beching retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

King's (Shropshire Light Infy., Sec Lieut C A Wilkinson is seconded for service under Colonial Office.

Manchester Regt—Capt E H Gorges is seconded for service under the Foreign Office.

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Sergt Major A P Yeadon to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Lieut W Young, deceased.

Staff, Capt R C B Baring, to Hampshire Regt, to be Dep Asst Adjt Genl, vice Capt R N Gamble, the Lincolnshire Regt who has vacated that appointment, Capt R G Brooke, 7th Hussars, to be A D C to Co., local Major Genl, W F Gatacre, C B, D S O, commanding a Brigade in Egypt.

Staff—Colonel H S G Miles, M V O, from an Asst Adjt Gen, to be Commandant, vice Col, temporary Major General, H J Tomkyns, C B, appointed a Major-General on the Staff to command an Ind Infy Brigade at Aldershot.

Army Chaplains Dep, The Rev J Hackett, S D, Chaplain to the Forces Second Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces First lass.

Army Medical Staff, Surg-Major J M M Bolster is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. The undermentioned officers are seconded for service with the Egyptian army—Surg-Capt G A T Beay and Surg-Lieut C F Wardill.

Army Ordnance Dept, Capt F B Simpson, 2nd Dragoons, Ordnance Officer Fourth Class, is appointed for permanent service under the provisions of Articles 3 and 13, Royal Warrant, June 16, 1896.

Army Pay Dept, Staff Paymr and Hon Major H H Gilbert is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Army Veterinary Dept, Vet-Lt-Col E Ewing is placed on retired pay. Vet-Major J C Dwyer to be Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel, vice E Ewing. The undermentioned gentlemen to be Veterinary-Lieutenants.—R C Cochrane, in succession to Vet-Capt J Finlayson, deceased, J B Southey, in succession to Vet-Major J C Dwyer.

Half-Pay, Major the Hon E Noel, from Rifle Brigade Prince Consort's Own, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Brevet Lt-Col L F Brown, R E, to be Colonel.

Indian Army, Lieut-Col W C Farwell, Bengal Infantry, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Memoranda, Col temporary Major-Gen H J Hallowes, commanding the troops, Jamaica, etc, to be Major-General, vice J Browne, retired. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Captain whilst employed in West Africa.—Lieuts W S Armitage, R A, and E V Turner, R E, Qmr and Hon Lieut D McK MacLachlan, Connaught Rangers, is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

Reserve of Officers, Lieut J A P Crompton, 1st Vol Bn South Staffordshire Regt, to be Lieutenant.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain, G A Callaghan, to Hermione April 7.

Commanders, S E Arskine, to Australia March 29, H V Wilson, to Jersey April 12, E J W Slade, to Alacrity, in command March 4, A L Hughes-Hughes, to Crescent March 11, A H Shirley, to President, additional Feb 1, S W A H Gray, to Halcyon, in command, S H B Ash, to Pembroke March 15.

Lieutenants, F P Edwards, to Halcyon N March 15 W S Gillett, to Alecto N March 5, F W H James to Alarm, W R Nicholson, to Howe, W B Wilkinson, to Melampus March 7, L F W Sanders, to Endymion March 14, W J Fraser, to Tribune April 15, K Dixon, to Curlew March 8, F B Howarth, to Seylla, G H Arnot, to Arrogant, J A Lane, to Fox March 10, G E Newell, to Royal Oak March 4, the last five a RNR, J M Arnaud, to Barrosa March 10, W E Goodenough, O M Blackwood, to Pembroke, and E G W Tarleton, to Hermione April 7, R F Illingsworth, to Charybdis, J R F Hawkesley, to Alexandra, E A Baird, to Duke of Wellington April 7, F G Bird, to Blenheim, A H Smith, to Howe March 1, T F C Dundas, to Coastguard at Gourock March 9, E C Back, to Magdala, R S Houseman, to Sans Pareil, B R H Taylor, to Snapper, in command March 10.

Sub-Lieutenants, C M Cumberlege, to Halcyon March 15, R E Chilcott, to Alecto March 15.

Midshipmen, W Scott, R G H Henderson, W E Pope, O K A Thoren, and J R Neill, to Hermione April 7.

Naval Cadet, T Fisher, to Hermione April 7.

Fleet Engineers, F Ford, to Cambrian, Lieut-Commander North, to Pembroke, additional, as Engineer Overseer at the works of Messrs J and C Thomson, Clydebank, and to assist in the general overseeing work of the Clyde district, T G Coomber, to Wear, additional, for Wrangler March 5.

Staff Engineers, R G S Moffat, to Penelope, additional, for Hydra March 5, G G Goodwin, to President, additional for service at Admiralty, C W Gregory, to Devonport Dockyard, additional for Research March 19, and E Cuffery, to Halcyon March 15.

Assistant Engineers, H A Nicholas, to Halcyon, A Brown, to Gossamer March 15.

Staff Surgeon, V G Thorpe, to Northampton.

Surgeons, G F Bronach, to Wallaroo, E H M'Sherry, to Royal Arthur, additional, H Muller, M B, to Gibraltar undated, J C Duncan, to Pembroke Feb 28, G Gibson, to Liberty, E Skewright to Cossack, E S Reid, to Martin, H A Fryer, to Pylo, L E Darling, to Wanderer, E Power, to Nautilus, all lent March 15, E K Keshaw, to Cleopatra, additional, for Research March 19, and E Cuffery, to Halcyon March 15.

Staff Paymaster M G F B Fenwick, to Scylla, March 8.

Engineers, J S Larner, a supernumerary, H Pudifoot, a, to Defiance, H Menhenitt, to Snap, J Tretheway, to Halcyon, A Fox, a, to Pembroke, additional, for Warspite.

Boatswains, W Ahern, to Sirius, Feb 28, J W McCauley, to Jackall, additional, March 14.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Admiralty March 7—Staff Comm W H Petley has been promoted to the rank of Staff Captain in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve, Sub-Lieut A Le Page Agnew has been placed on the retired list of his rank.

March 8, Gunner W Daly has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Marine Light Infy, Lieut H J Crocker to be Captain, vice March ut, seconded.

Royal Naval Reserve, Lieut A B Cave has been placed on the Retired list of his rank.

March 7, in accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Lieut C W Heran, has been placed on the Retired list, with permission to assume the rank of Commander, Sub-Lieut W P Wilkinson has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the Supplementary List of Her Majesty's Fleet.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Okhla, 3,435 tons, Captain E W Pecke, sailed on Saturday, for Akyab in ballast,

The s s Elton, 1,595 tons, Captain R W Ramsay sailed on Saturday last for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Roma, 1,742 tons, Captain F Manwaring, sailed on Saturday last, for Karachi, with a general cargo.

The Florio Rubattino S N Co's s s Lombro, 1,417 tons, Captain G Bels

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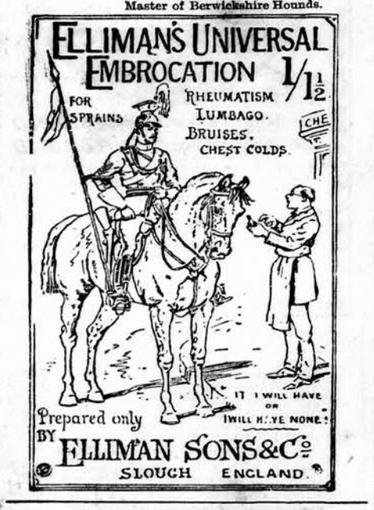

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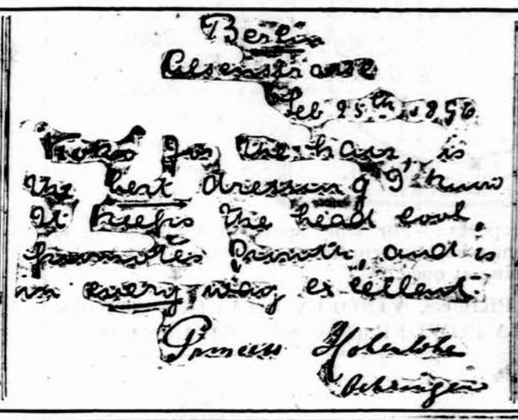

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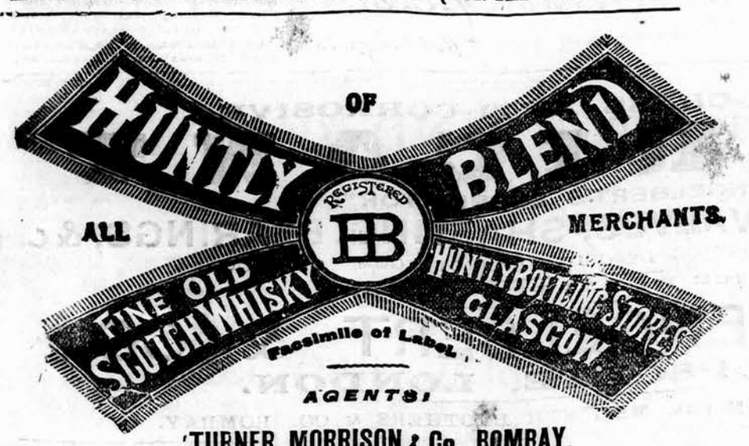

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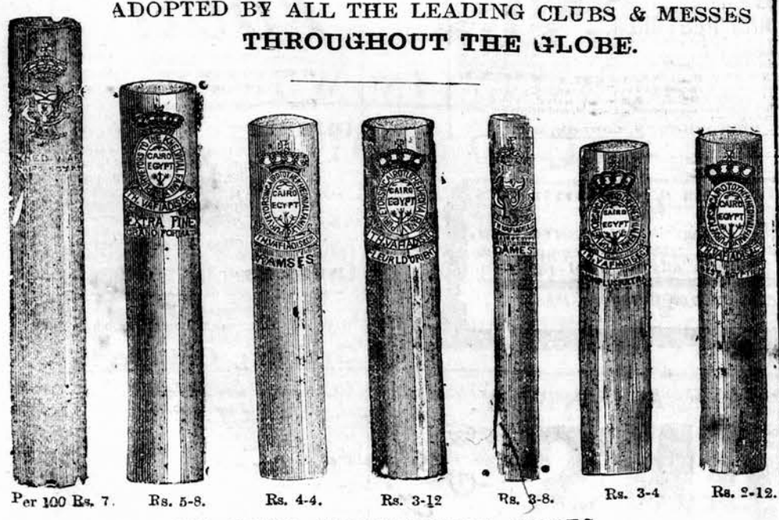

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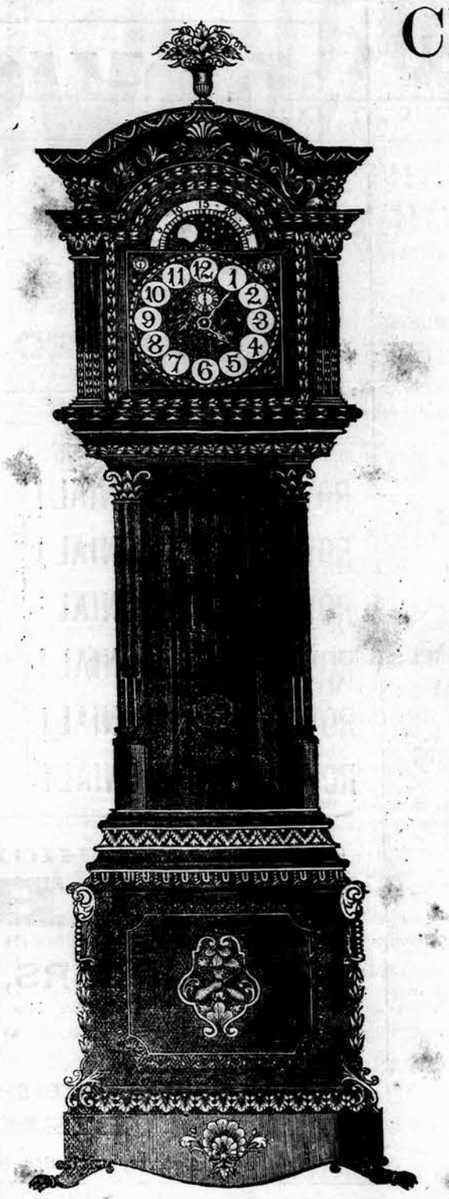

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